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Date of Sailing. 1904, Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd July	OCEANA	6610	......	....
30th "	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	19th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	21st July 1904
† VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,805	27th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
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Return Tickets are available for two years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

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Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1,
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F. S. MADON & Co.,
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When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

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THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2086	Ahrens	1st Aug 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2035	Ihle	29th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	8th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

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Per s. s. CHUSAN, August 1st Bombay.
Grand Opening Performances.

August 4th, THURSDAY AND August 5th, FRIDAY.

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Cleverest Combination
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Vaudville and Variety Artistes
that have ever visited and performed in the East

See further announcements for programme. Plan will be opened on August 1st at Seymour Dove's Music Warehouse.

Full Orchestra of 20 Performers.

T. J. MEADE,
Manager.

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M. MACMILLAN,
Principal, Elphinstone College.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND.

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THE following MUSICIANS :—

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to

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of His Excellency the Governor's Band,
Government House, Kirkee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JOOTHA SHAMJI, late of Jafferabad, a Merchant, Hindoo Kapole Bania, deceased.

NAGURDAS JOOTHA of Bombay Hindoo, Kapole Bania, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of July, 1904.
Messrs. MULJI, DHARAMSI & KAMDAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW

REMINGTON INVOICING MACHINE.

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The Latest Development of the well-known Remington.

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WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
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TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

GREAT
AMERICAN CURE.
Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

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A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy, with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserved Fund ... ... " 16,00,000
Uncalled Capital ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

Per Annum.
For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year ... ... 4½ "
" 6 Months ... ... 4 "
" 3 " ... ... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH;
19, Great Winchester Street, E. C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

K. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON. K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom. Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903.

WAR NEWS.

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Apply forwarding references and stating age, &c., to

J. DAVIES, Lt-Col.,
Chairman,
Port Trust, Aden.

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, having a Ground-Floor and an Upper Floor, with a big Coach-house and Stalls for ten Horses and Servants' Quarters and sufficient Accommodation for two European Families, known as the TOWERS, situated at Palli Hill, Bandora, and at present occupied by Mr. J. A. Simson and another. It commands excellent position. Private offers for its purchase are invited. For Price and Further Particulars apply to

KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF,
Solicitor, High Court,
13, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BLUE TENNIS SCREENS.

BLUE SCREENS made of Doosootie T. Cloth, or Chowka of any size desired can be made up in a short time.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS Co.,
Cawnpore.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 15.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 7-16	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged.
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	58	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'22	= + 1
Berlin	20'42	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4'87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 per cent	= + 1-4
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= + 1-4
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 3-4, buyers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 29 3-8 J.-A. sellers }
White Karachi 28 1-8, J.-A., sellers } fir
Red Karachi 27 1-2, A.-S., sellers }
RAPESEED—
Yellow—Guzerat 34 1-4 J.-A., sellers }
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 A.-S. done } quiet.
Brown 30 5-8 A.-S., Sellers }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold, 35 J.-A., done firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·50 — 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 unchgd Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jul-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept. Oct.
6'17	5'86	5'43
—12	—14	—9
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'27	5'24	5'21
—6	—5	—6
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'20	5'20	5'20
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	700
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do Continent	2,000
In New York—	
Spot	11'05 — 5
Futures, month of July	10'78 + 4
Do. do. December	9'53 + 3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-8 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9'79 + 5
Do. do, Dec.	9'40 + 6
Tone at close	steady
	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	4,13,000
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	1,360,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	2,90,000
Total quantity in sight	9,880,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 16th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	674 bales.
Wheat	17,985 cwts.
Linseed	10,886 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,004 „
Gingellyseed	565 „
Poppyseed	1,737 „
Groundnuts	262 „
Castorseed	2,934 „
Rice	6,004 „
Myrabollams	540 „
Cottonseed	217 „
Mowraseed	9,652 „
Gram	1,493 „
Joowar	5,637 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	6,98,880
Gold Coin	62,253
Silver bullion	3,15,726

Ex s. s. Oceana, from London.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, July 18.

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do ... 169½ to 70
Marks 3 do do ... 138
Hongkong 20 Days' Sight ... ...
Shanghai 30 do do ... 190
Japan 30 do do ... 148 1-2 to 149
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady
Cash ... Rs. 98-12
1st Settlement 1st August „ 98-10
Money Market,—Tone very easy.
BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 23rd April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Bank of Bombay Cash Balance 21 lakhs up.
SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready ...	6 2 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready ...	6 0 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready ...	22 to 23

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent, ... Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... Firm.
Estimated sales ... bales 10,000
Imports ... do 3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'25	5'94	5'50
+8	+ 8	+ 7
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'34	5'31	5'28
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl
5'27	5'27	5'21
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7

COTTON.—The market is firm with a good enquiry from the Mills.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 9th July, as compared with the statement of the 16th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs.	July 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,08,447	66,90,431
Public Deposits at Branches	29,0 ,968	35,43,364
Other Deposits	6,83,86,787	6,91,07,167
Post Bills	11,044	8,417
Sundries	18,22,793	13,90,975
Rs...	9,58,37,999	9,91,40,357
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,86,093	1,27,96,744
Other authorised Securities	11,36,271	10,47,083
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,21,920	63,21,518
Loans do. do. do.	1,21,40,845	1 19, 0,757
Bills discounted and purchased	3,01,77,088	3,03,81,957
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,375
Stamps and Stationery	3,149	3,089
Balances with other Banks	8,10,310	11,61, 17
Sundries	1,87,311	1,87,404
Cash	3,29,12, 74	3,40,20,513
Rs.	9,58,37,999	9,91,40,357

GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, July 1.

Annatto seed.—The market continues firm. There is a good enquiry for bright seed which is worth to-day 4d per lb, landed terms.

Beeswax.—Is very firm. Calcutta bleached fair to good is worth £6 17s 6d to £7 3s 9d and unbleached yellow ordinary to good £5 15 to £6 5. per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments at Java during June were 1,273,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,200,000 Amsterdam lbs last year. The total shipments for the first six months are 6,302,000 Amsterdam lbs against 5,762,000, Amsterdam lbs last year. In the 5th series of Dutch Auctions the market declined 7 per cent reducing the average to 6.40, being equivalent to fully 1 1-8d London parity. The next London sales will be held on the 12th of July.

Coffee.—The small supplies catalogued this week have met with a fair demand and steady prices have been paid. We quote East Indian fine 90 to 115, bold to good 62 to 80, medium to good medium 50 to 60, smalls 35 to 45, per cwt.

Copra.—The market is very firm. There are no sales of Malabar.

Ginger.—The small supply of 168 bags of Cochin and Calicut passed off in the last sales without interest and only 10 bags of cuttings sold, slightly mouldy at 15, unsorted limey Calicut was taken out at 30, per cwt. Privately fair washed rough Cochin has been sold at 19, per cwt.

Hides.—The trade in this article remains in the same dull state as reported in our last letter, Madras Kips of good quality are steady. Other descriptions 1-2d per lb lower. Middle class tonnages and all common descriptions must be quoted 1-4 to 1-2d per lb lower, particularly for heavy weights and lower assortments.

Leather.—The demand for most descriptions is of a dragging character. Considerable quantities of American low-priced sole leather are being thrown on this market and British tanners find themselves unable to produce a competing article at a profit. Good sorts of East India tanned Kips are steady but common sorts are not wanted.

Indigo—The market remains quiet, pending the sales, which take place on 11th inst. when about 2,700 chests will be offered. We quote Bangal shipping middling to good violet at 3-4 to 3-8, consuming middling to good 2-10 to 3-2, ordinary to middling 2-6 to 2-9, Oudes middling to fine 1-10 to 2-4, middling to good Kurpah 1-8 to 2, low to ordinary 1-2 to 1-6, middling to good Madras 1-5 to 1-10 per lb.

India-Rubber.—The market for para is quiet but a firmer tone prevails, fine hard on the spot being sold at 4, 9 1-4 and soft fine at 4, 7 3-4. We quote to-day Assam good to fine 2-3 to 4, 1 1-4, common to foul and mixed 1-3 to 2, Rangoon fair to good clean 2 to 3, 6 1-2 per lb.

Jute.—A quiet tone prevails in this market, but there is no material alteration in prices, closing with sellers of native first marks August steamer at £13 18s 9d, September at £13 7s 6d and October at £13 c.i.f. Crop 1904-1905 to London J.M.N. in heart 3 August, September steamer at £15 10, c.i.f. To Genoa red marks August September steamer at £14 15, c.i.f, to Hamburg native first marks October, December at £12 15.

Kapoc.—Market quiet. Calcutta we quote machine-cleaned ordinary to good at 2 1-2d. to 5d per lb. In sales 60 bales were offered but without demand were bought in. To arrive we have fair enquiries.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market quiet but steady. Good flavour and colour we quote to-day at 7 1-2d per oz.

Osprey Feathers.—The next sales take place on the 29th of July. We quote to-day short selected 84 to 160 per oz part selected 52 to 90, long and medium 22 to 45-6, red 1-11 to 3 per oz.

Pepper.—In the last sales the offerings were unimportant and sold at dearer rates. Black 9 bags Mangalore good heavy sold at 9 3-4 to 10 1-2 per lb. Ceylon 27 bags sold good bright at 6 1-2, rather dull at 5d per lb.

Seeds.—Cotton Seed, quiet and easier. London July £5 3s 9d. August £5-5 November-January £5 8s 9d, Hull spot £5 3s 9d, June July £5 1s 3d, August £5 2s 6d, November-January at £5 8s 9d, July cargo £5 5s to £5 6s 3d. Bombay parcels quoted July-August £4 3s 9d.

Poppy Seed—Bombay, Calcutta, July-August and August-September 31-3.

Linseed.—The market has been firm, but closes quiet but steady. London Calcutta spot 31 3, near 31-3 May-June 31 3, June-July 31 6, July-August 32 and 31 9, August-September 32 3. Continent Calcutta June-July 31 9, July-August 32, August-September 32 3, Bombay June-July 33, July-August and August-September 33 3, September-October 33 6.

Rape Seed.—Steady with fair business in brown Calcutta August-September 29 6 O-T Dunkirk, 30 quoted N-T. Brown Cawnpore July-August 30 1 1-2 O-T, Antwerp 31 3, sellers N-T, yellow Cawnpore July-August 33, yellow Guzerat July-August 33 6, Ferozepore August-September 30 3 O-T Havre, Ditto N-T at 30 10 1-2 Antwerp.

Wheat.—Market quiet. Sales include No. 2 Club Calcutta Parcel, arriving, 27 London July-August 28 27 9, August-September 28 1 1-2—28 3, afloat Antwerp 28. Choice white Karachi August-September 26 10 1-2 to 27 London. White Karachi July-August 26 6 Antwerp.

Senna.—The market is firm. Of 198 bales offered in last sales about two-thirds sold. We quote good to fine bold green 5d to 7d, fair greenish 3d to 4d, common dark and small 2d to 2 3-4d per lb.

Shellac.—Since our last the market has declined. On the spot a small trade is passing in genuine T-N at 207 to 208. A moderate business has been done in futures at barely steady prices, August delivery at 202 6 October at 197 6 to 197, November at 197 and December at 195.

Tea.—At last sales the smaller supply of 20,037 packages of Indian met with a steady demand at previous rates, medium qualities between 7d and 8d ruled however in buyers' favour. Fine teas commanded full rates.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

R. I. L. I. vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

A match between these teams was played on Saturday, on the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a draw. The Improvement Trust going in first compiled 96 runs, the highest scorers being Desai 28 (not out) Alli 17, Byramji 13 and Tumboowalla 11. The R. I. L. I. responded by 82 runs for the loss of 8 wickets when time was up. Messrs. D'Silva and Ferrao carrying out their bats for 41 and 15 runs respectively, the only other player who got into double figures was Fernandes who made 10.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. VICTOR C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground, and resulted in a victory for the former by 25 runs. The John Bright club scored 95 runs, to which Messrs. Cardmaster, Kapadia and Kamdin contributed 59 (not out), 17 and 8 runs respectively. Messrs. Vasaigara and J. Polishwalla for the Victor Club secured 6 wickets for 44 runs and 4 wickets for 33 runs respectively. The Victor Club scored 70 runs, to which Messrs Rao, Surty and Hatharian contributed 17, 10 and 10 runs respectively. Messrs Kamdin and Kapadia the John Bright Club secured 5 wickets for 29 runs and 4 wickets for 24 runs respectively.

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. ESPLANADE C. C

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday the 17th instant and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 35 runs. Scores :—

ESPLANADE C. C.

Mr Tekchand, b Deo	0
Mr Mistri, c Joglekar, b Deo	1
Mr Muthra, b M H Kirtikar	3
Mr Limji, b M H Kirtikar	8
Mr Daruwala, b M H Kirtikar	8
Mr Printer, b M H Kirtikar	3
Mr Chinoy, not out	19
Mr Pillay, b M H Kirtikar	0
Mr Master, b M H Kirtikar	2
Mr Panthaki, b Deo	3
Mr Contractor, run out, M H Kirtikar	3
Extras	8
Total	58

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

Mr S K Divekar, c Master, b Chinoy	1
Mr S H Bhatkar, b Limji	2
Mr G N Joglekar, b Limji	8
Mr M R Deo b Limji	5
Mr H N Patel, b Chinoy	2
Mr W B Kirtikar, l b-w, b Chinoy	11
Mr V D Pai, b Chinoy	23
Mr V B Choubal, c Daruwala, b Muthra	11
Mr R K Mankar, st Daruwala, b Muthra	17
Mr Sakhardande, b Muthra	1
Mr M H Kirtikar, not out	8
Extras	4
Total	93

MHOW GYMKHANA vs. 10TH HUSSARS.

This match played at Mhow and ended in a win for the Hussars by 34 runs, the batting of Mr. Chaplin and bowling of Major the Hon. T. W. Brand and Capt. H. K. Colston deserve recognition. Scores :—

MHOW GYMKHANA.

Col Aspinall, c Edwardes, b Brand	12
A W Awdry, c Pelham, b Chaplin	14
T H S Riddell, b Chaplin	0
C G Bird, c Kavanagh, B Chaplin	9
Capt E Baulez, c and b Brand	25
Pt Troupe, b Brand	21
R H Hattersley-Smith run out	8
Capt H K Colston, c Pelham, b Jackson	25
B H Alderson, b Brand	6
Major Stokes not out	0
H G Marson, c and b Chaplin	15
Extras	5
Total	140

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS.

Capt Hon Anderson Pelham, b Colston	0
Col C T Kavanagh, c and b Colston	0
A G Davies Cooke, b Colston	31
Capt Hon A S Cadogan Colston	7
Pte Evans b Troupe	10
H P Chaplin retired	53
Major Hon T W Brand b Colston	6
Pte Bart not out	24
Sergt Mitchell c Stokes b Aspinall	26
Corp Edwardes b Colston	2
Corp Jackson c Riddle b Colston	0
Extras	12
Total	171

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	6	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	5
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	6	11	79
Total plague deaths to date	276,297	223,315	
Same date last year	3	1	75

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LORIMER—July 13, at Simla, the wife of J G Lorimer, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHANNON—FULLER—July 2, at the Church of St Joseph, Jamalpur, E I R, by the Rev Father John, Mr Fredrick Shannon, to Miss Eva Fuller, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Fuller, of Rawalpindi.

MAFLIN—CROSBIE—July 5, at St John's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev R G Ninis, assisted by the Rev J Johnston, S P G Mission, G W R Maflin, to Mabel Philepena Ann Crosbie, second daughter of J N Crosbie, S D O, O & R Railway, Roorkee.

DEATHS.

SMITH—July 14, at No 2 Sheriff Duftry's Lane, Calcutta, Caroline Stuart Mackenzie Wise (nee) Paterson, daughter of the late George Wilkie Paterson of Dundee and late of Dacca and the beloved wife of R C Smith.

WALKER—July 10 or 11, drowned at Sea in the steamer Mergui, a total wreck at Ye, while on voyage from Moulmein to Tavoy, Aaron Henry, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, beloved son of James C and Laura E Walker, aged 19 years, 10 months and 10 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water, 3-44m 3-58a. Low water, 9-24 m., 10-27a.
Football, Cooperage.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday the 20th and 21st instant respectively.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animal has been presented to the Zoological collections One Pangolin or Sealy Anteater, (Manis pentadactylus) by Mr. Merwanjee Cursetjee of Poona.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—The theft is reported to have taken place on Saturday at the house of Rev. M. B. Nikambe residing in Girgaum, of gold ornaments, watches and clothing of the value of Rs. 517.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Sunday evening Abdul Hakim Haji Ismail, a Mahomedan boy while running across the Bhendy Bazar road, was accidentally run over by a carriage belonging to one Mahomed Ahmed and sustained a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTORIST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector O'Keefe charged Mr Karsondas Tribhowandas Mungaldas with driving his motor-car on Queen's Road on Sunday evening in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, pleader, who appeared for the accused, stated that his client had lost control over his machine and he could not, therefore, stop it when the police asked him to do so. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45. p.m to-day :—

Cake Walk	The School Girl	Stuart
Overture	Perles de L'Ocean	Herman
Selection	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Selection	The Shamrock	Myddelton
Valse	Louisana	Squire

A DARING THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Murray charged Shivram Manoo, a Hindu, with stealing a gold head ornament of the value of Rs. 50, the property of one Baijibai, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that on Friday evening complainant was driving in a victoria along Thakordwar Road, when the accused came from behind, snatched the ornament which was pinned to her hair, and ran away, complainant raised an alarm and the accused was stopped by a townsman. The ornament was not recovered. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING AT DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan Charged Khara Jewraj and eleven others, Khara with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. Inspector Sullivan in his evidence stated that in consequence of information received he accompained by two policemen, raided a room on the second floor of a house in Duncan Road on Saturday night. He found the accused seated on the floor playing with cards and money, three packs of cards and Rs. 2-14-0 were found on the ground, witness with the assistance of the policemen succeeded in arresting all the accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the keeper to pay a fine of Rs. 50, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 Rs. 20 each, Nos. 5 and 9 Rs. 30 each and No. 12 Rs. 25.

CORPORATOR VERSUS CORPORATION.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston disposed of an application for revision made by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia against an order made by Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on 23rd February last, convicted Dr. Sukhia of non compliance with requisitions made in a notice issued under Section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and sentenced him under Section 471 of the same Act, to pay a fine of Rs. 25 Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the applicant. Mr Strangman with Messrs Crawford and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

In the course of the Court's judgment the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said the object of Section 231 under which the requisition purported to be made was to provide "sufficient means of effectual drainage" for undrained premises by making a drain which would connect them with "a Municipal drain or some place legally set apart for the discharge of drainage." The leading part of the requisition under this Section consisted in the making of such a drain. But in the notice given to Dr Sukhia, the Commissioner had not only required him to make a drain of the kind described in clause (a) of the Section, but he had directed him also to make the drain "in the gully or the west of his premises, this drain to be so constructed that it should adjoin the west wall of the building." Dr. Sukhia complained the Commissioner had no power to tie him down to any particular portion of his premises for the making of the drain, and their Lordships thought he was right. Clause (a) merely gave the Commissioner power to require that a drain should be made "of such material, size and description, and laid at such level, and with such fall and outlet as may appear to the Commissioner necessary, emptying into such Municipal drain or place aforesaid." There was nothing in the language of the Section authorising the Commissioner to direct that the drain should be made so as to adjoin any particular part or wall of the premises. Citing the case of Khimji Jairam I. L. R. 24 Bom. 75, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proceeded to observe that the notice served on Dr. Sukhia contained other requisitions under clauses (b) and (c) of Section 231 and under Section 239. All those requisitions were more or less ancillary to the principal requisition which related to the making of the open drains. The other requisitions followed were subsidiary to it, which was the paramount object of the notice under Section 231. The making of the drain being then the essential part of the whole notice leading to the other requisitions, and, as the requisition in that part was "ultra vires" of the Commissioner, the Court must treat the notice as illegal, and reverse the conviction and sentence. The fine, if paid, was directed to be refunded. It would be open to the Commissioner to give a fresh notice according to law.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

STRANDING OF THE KAVERI.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Marine Court of Inquiry was held to investigate the circumstances which led to the stranding of the Shepherd and Company's steamer Kaveri in the Gulf of Cambay on two occasions during her voyage from Bhownagar to Bombay, first on the 17th June at 9-30 a. m. on the Malacca Sound Rock, and secondly on the 18th June at 3-30 a. m. on rocks off Danu. The Court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, president, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent P. and O. Company's Docks and Captain J. A. Robertson of the B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Onda, members. As it appeared that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the question as to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate or certificates the Court under section 13 of Act V of 1883 constituted as its Assessors, Captain J. G. Corrie, master of the s.s. Clan Grant, and Captain John Newman, master of the s. s. Fenay Lodge.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. The master and the officers of the s. s. Kaveri appeared in person.

THE MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Ahmed, captain of the s. s. Kaveri, examined by Mr. Bowen said he held a local certificate of competency as master granted by the Government of Bombay. He had been in command of Shepherd and Co's s. s. Kaveri for about 4 years. Witness produced the certificates of registry of the s. s. Kaveri. His ship had a crew of 42 men including three officers and three engineers. There were four charts on the steamer and he made use of them in navigating the ship. Of these the small scale chart was kept on the bridge during the whole of the voyage. Witness had the other charts in his cabin. The officers had the opportunity of referring to the charts in his cabin if they desired. The ship carried a standard compass on the bridge, and he navigated the ship by that compass. His compasses were adjusted in the month of August last. There was a hand lead and a telegraph lead on the ship. The steamer was licensed to carry at least 500 passengers. He left Bhownagar at 5 a.m. on the 17th June with 21 deck passengers and about 4,000 cotton bales. When he left Bhownagar it was high water. Witness could say so by referring to his tide table and from his experience. When the ship left Bhownagar witness was on the bridge with the chief and third officers. He took cross bearings of Ghoga and Perim light-houses at about 6 a. m. After taking the bearings witness took the south magnetic course. At Ghoga the tide was beginning to ebb. The spring tide in the Gulf of Cambay runs at the rate of 4 knots. The wind was strong to the south-west and the air was foggy. The sea was moderately rough. The ordinary speed of the Kaveri was seven knots. The ship ran on that course up till 7-15 a.m. Then he took bearings of the Perim light-house. Then he altered the course south by east north-east true. The course entered in his log book was the compass course. Witness always went out by the eastern channel. It was safer to go by the western channel in rough weather. He chose the eastern channel on this occasion because he did not expect stormy or foggy weather. When he set the course south by east quarter east, he had taken the state of the tide in consideration. From 7-15 a.m. to noon the tide was ebbing. The steamer was going with the tide and continued on that course for eleven miles. He dropped the log overboard when he altered the course at 7-15 a.m., witness as well as the third officer both looked at the log. The weather then became thick and stormy and witness saw breakers on the starboard bow; He, therefore, altered the course to the port side until the ship headed north-north-east. He then slackened the engine and cast the lead. That was the first time he cast the lead after leaving Bhownagar. He found eight fathoms and stopped the engine, Again he took a cast with the lead at once and got six fathoms. As he was preparing to let go the anchor the ship grounded on sand, about 9-30 a. m. He ordered to reverse the engines but the ship remained fast till 1 p.m. When the water rose at 1 p.m., he floated the ship. He could not point out on the chart the exact spot where the ship grounded. He got under way at one o'clock steering east-north-east. The weather was then clear and the 2nd officer was on watch. The hand lead was kept going. The ship ran on that course for 11 miles by the log. He then took the cast of the lead and got ten fathoms. He also saw breakers on the starboard side and altered the course south-east by east. He ran on that course for five miles and again cast the lead getting twelve fathoms. Then he shifted the course to south by east quarter east by compass and proceeded on that course for nine miles when he sighted Surat lighthouse which was north-east about three miles distant. He took the bearing there at 7-7 p. m. Then he sounded and got seventeen fathoms and a half. It was dark then and he could only see the light. After taking the bearing, the witness altered the course to south quarter west by compass. When setting that course he made allowance for the tide. After he passed the Surat lighthouse the tide was on the ebb and continued to ebb till 10-30 p. m. Witness continued on the south quarter west course for 35 miles up to midnight. The 2nd officer came on watch at 10 p m. and remained there till 2 a. m. when the 2nd officer relieved witness at 10 p. m. witness told him to call him at midnight as he wanted to take soundings. No soundings were taken between 7 and 10 p. m. The 2nd officer called him at midnight and on coming on the bridge he stopped the engines to take soundings. Witness took the cast with the hand lead getting 16 fathoms. Weather was then stormy and he altered the course to south by west. Witness then left giving instructions to call witness when the ship had run sixty miles by log from Surat lighthouse. Witness told him to call him if heavy rain or weather came on. Witness did not give him any orders to take soundings. He went on deck again at 3-30 a.m. when the ship had struck. It was raining very heavily and it was very dark. The ship stopped as soon as she struck. Witness went on the bridge and ordered the engines full speed astern. The chief officer was on watch and had stopped the engines. The engines went astern for about 15 minutes. The ship did not move and the engines were stopped. A lascar reported eight feet of water in No. 1 hatch. I got all the four life boats ready at the gavits. Witness sounded the whistle as well as the bell to attract the attention of the people on shore. About 8-30 a.m. the rain stopped, so he lowered the boats and sent the passengers on shore. The ship remained in that condition till 3 30 p.m. and refloated as the tide rose. He hoisted the sail and the ship began to move. He had told to the chief engineer at 6 a. m. that he did not require the engines and so the fires were put out. There was no water in the stockhold. The steamer proceeded under sail for half an hour towards the shore at Danu. He intended to get clear of the rocks and anchor over sand and then make for Danu creek. He anchored in two fathoms of water. Witness went ashore and telegraphed to the owners. After he got ashore the weather was too rough for him to go back again to the ship till 7 a. m. on the 19th of June. The steamer remained at anchor till the 20th idem. On the 20th he began to jettison the cargo and then proceeded under steam into Danu creek and beached her there, and discharged some of the cargo. Some repairs were then made and finally proceeded to Bombay on the 2nd July arriving in Bombay on the 3rd July without further trouble. Two or three plates in No. 1 hold were broken. The bunker plates were not damaged. The chief engineer reported that as the boiler had received some damage he could not give the full pressure steam. The boilers ceased to work as soon as the ship struck at Danu.

Questioned by the Court the witness said in setting the courses he allowed half a point or a quarter of a point to counteract the set of the tide. In setting the course south by east quarter east he allowed two degrees for deviation. The tide was running at the rate of four knots when he left Perim. Witness added the force of the tide to the run by the log in making calculations of speed. He expected to be near the Danu Bunder when the log showed sixty miles from Surat He took the first sounding after leaving Perim at 8-30 and the second at nine o'clock. He did not take the third sounding before the ship grounded. When he was passing the channel he knew that there were shoals about it. He did not take soundings more frequently because he did not anticipate coming across a rock in the course he steered. After the ship floated at one o'clock, he kept the lead going at intervals of a minute or two until he reached Surat. He did not order the officers to take soundings after leaving Surat for, he thought he was safe. When the ship went ashore at 3 30 a. m, she was to the south of Danu at a distance of 3 miles from land. Danu was due east when the ship was ashore. Witness went ashore at Danu to give over the passengers to the charge of the Police Patel and also to wire to Bombay. He did not think it safe to entrust the passengers to any of his officers and so be went ashore. Witness could not get steam as the boiler was damaged and so he did not attempt to haul the ship off the rocks.

Mr. Nazamudin Ibrahim, the chief officer, Mr. Ibrahim Cassum, the second officer, and Mr. Mathew Francis Pareira, the chief engineer, were next examined by Mr. Bowen, and the Court adjourned till 11 a. m. this morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The official weather report for to-morrow anticipates some increase in the rainfall in Burma, but in India the monsoon current continues weak. Only light rain is expected during the next twenty-four hours in the United provinces, parts of the Central Provinces, Central India and West Himalayas with local showers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 18.

Monday.—The barometer has risen slightly in Bengal and Upper Sind and the depression in the north-east and north-west India have both decreased in intensity. Light rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal ; light to moderate rain on the Burma Coast, West Coast, Behar, the United Provinces ; moderate to heavy rain in Chota Nagpur, showers in the Central Provinces, Gujerat, West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas and parts of Punjab. Ranchi reports 6 inches, Dehra Dun 4, Gorakpur, Gaya 3, Chakrata, Hazaribagh, Sambalpur 2 1-2; Tavoy, Akyab, Cherrapoonjee, Benares, Ranikhet 2; Gauhati, Bahran, Simla, Mainpuri, Meerut, Delhi and Chaibassa one inch. Owing to the decrease in intensity of the depression in north-east India rain will probably fall off in amount in Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur and east of the Central Provinces. It may be more general in Burma. Showers are probable in Assam, the United Provinces, West Himalayas and plains of the Punjab and north west Frontier Provinces. Light to moderate rain is likely on the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itria, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having experienced heavy monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and moderate on the West coast of India. The steamer St. George, Captain W. M. Plough, which arrived in harbour yesterday from East London, met with rough weather and high sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Weather cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Kharif crop prospects generally good. Rain urgently needed.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants and food-grains doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton and Food-grains doing well. Except improvement in crops owing to seasonable whether.

Delhi.—Showery. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy. but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healty.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Sunny whether ; cloudy intervals. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains dowing well, but more rain wanted generally. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. / Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 18TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Bhuj, Jubbulpore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal everywhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Berar and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° in excess at Sholapur, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad and 5° to 11° in defect at Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Karachi, Raipur and Mormugao. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 71° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86° at Sirsa to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen along the West Coast and local showers in other districts. The heaviest falls are 1'65" at Mormugao, 1'19" at Ratnagiri, 1'16" at Karwar, and about three-quarters of an inch at Delhi, Agra and Mangalore.

Weather continues favourable for rain in light or moderate showers along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and for scattered showers elsewhere.

Summary of Weather in the Trades Region during the week ending 16 July.

Mauritius (Latitude 20° S.)—Pressure had fallen and was fairly normal. Winds were normal in force and direction and about half an inch of rain fell.

Zanzibar (Latitude 6° S.)—Pressure shows a fall and was '03°" in defect of normal. Wind was southerly and about normal in force. About half an inch of rain fell.

Seychelles (Latitude 5° S.)—Pressure shows a slight fall and was '018" in defect of normal. Winds were south-easterly and a little stronger than usual in force. The rainfall during the week was less than two-tenths of an inch.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMBIA.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day, at 1-30 p.m. per M. Maritimes Company's steamer Dumbia to Marseilles etc., from V. Dock No. 12 Berth. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 12-15 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 10-45 a. m. with all their baggage.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Giannseopulo
Mr R M Kerr
Mr G Jeangirard
Mrs W B Carter
Rev J M and Mrs Paterson
Capt Conway
Mr M D Deasy
Masters Deasy
Mr E Beken
Mr A Wallace
Mr P M Bapat
Mrs B Fagien
Mr G H Hayfield
Mrs and Miss Williamson
Mr Franks
Mr Sampson
Mr MacLaren
Mr G D Turner
Capt Conway
Mr Shrager
Mr and Mrs Cremieux and 2 children
Mr Delabaude
Mr and Mrs and Miss Cuvelier
Mr David
Mr Leveille
Mr and Mrs Vial
Mr Slop Carras
Mr E Gatine
Mr and Mrs Eschembreuner and 2 children
Mrs M Pietre and baby
Mr Genn
Mr Burel
Mr Pillot and Ralie
Mr Arnac
Mr and Mrs Tupin and baby
Mrs Scoffoni and 8 children
Mr Estrade
Mr Brisoac
Mr Vigual
Mr Maca
Mr and Mrs Collauge and 4 children
Mr and Mrs Laposset and 2 children
Mr Nigoureux
Mr Begole
Messrs Thereuin and Rey
Sister Joseph
Mr Bernard
Mr and Mrs Baudoux and child
Mr and Mrs Gaudryn and daughter
Miss L Lebert
Dr Nielaen Koff and wife
Mrs Lamberth and 3 children
Mr Lecerf, wife and 3 children
Sister Elisa of St Therese
Sister Ursule Auguste
Mr C Kirkpatrick
Mrs Mounier and infant
Mr Bossant
Mr P Morin
Mrs Germenot
Sister Maria
Sister Salaberge
Mr Germanor
Mr Mosuier
Mr Bonness and wife
Mr C A Bradne
Mr S C Roy
Mr and Mrs Merbert Noyes
Mr H Joulain
Mr R P Fiangur
Mr R P Patrick Dunne
Miss Ruthe
Sisters Manseny, Annonciade, Esperance, and Aloysius
Mr Shrager
Miss J Charvin
Mr and Mrs W Bridgwater and 3 children
Col D St J Grant

FOR ADEN.

Mr Framroz Ardeshir

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain E H Garland, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Imaum, 2703 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lindenhall, 2555 tons, Captain G T Edwards, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said 3rd July in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2,285 tons, Captain A Gladstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Delagoa Bay in ballast.

THE steamer St George, 2,673 tons, Captain W M Pugh, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from East London 1st July in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3420 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Calcutta 3rd July, brought a general cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Dumbea, 2785 tons, Captain Charbonnel, arrived in harbour on Monday from Sydney 20th June with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,140 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Edwards and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar 5th July, brought a general cargo and 93 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on 16th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Russian Consul General Mr Paseek, Mr F Chirken, Mr N F Hoosein and another Mr Kadem and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Skinner, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 28th June via Galle, and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr and Mrs Vallano, Miss Wallers, Mrs De Vaux, Miss Wode, Mr Hyden, Mr Wein, Mr Williams Mr Pengelly, Mr Reeves, Miss Bailey, Miss Garbette, Miss Desmonde, and three deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi		—	—
Do Karen		—	—
Do Pathan		—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor	Calcutta		M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Istrar	2978	Ferks	Hull		K Nixon & Co
Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis			T Morrison and Co
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Tientsin	2565	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Nurani	2870	Thompson	Calcutta		T M & Co
Coromandel	2782	Moutford	China	27-7	P & O Co
Alboin	650	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Nyanza	2640	Macaulay			W & A G & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Plommer			M M & Co
Itria	3120	Tice			M M & Co
St George	2673	Pugh			K Nixon & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Dumbea	2755	Charbonnel	Marseilles	19-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Kola s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf, &c
17	Lindenhall s	Edwards	Port Said, July 3
18	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta, June 28
	Dumbea s	Charbonnel	Sydney, June 20
	St George s	Pugh	E London. July 1
	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Ismaila s	Stebbing	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Imaum, Penberthy, for Dunkirk
„ Henzada, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf
„ Okhla, Garland, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Gordon, for Genoa, &c
„ Lindenhall, for Antwerp
„ St George, for Antwerp
„ Nerbudda, for Zanzibar, &c
„ Kola, for Persian Gulf

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
11	Argyll	Calcutta
15	Nowshera	Calcutta
16	Silesia	Trieste
16	Oripenta	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Munroe, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Gainloch, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waipara, left Aden on the 18th instant.

HONGKONG, July 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Calcutta, left Colombo on the 16th instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—4 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 37 bales skins and 38 cwt deer horns K M Kocks ; 14 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 10 cwt drugs Kemp and Co ; 1096 cwt cottonseed David Sasson and Co ; 410 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co ; 37 1-2 cwt olibanum D Vallibhoy and Co ; 54 bales hides and skins H O H Hassun and Co ; 14 cases [illegible] 7 bales goat hair and 5 bags lac The National Bank ; 12 cwt wheat flour The Union Flour Mills Co ; 800 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Havrarse s—1000 cwt linseed J Fachiri ; 3214 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros ; 1000 cwt linseed societa Coloniale Italiana.

St George s—100 cwt gum G sojpal.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Inogen s—32143 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—10000 cwt cottonseed W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bedlewell s—200 bales cotton waste and fly C Heerjee and Co ; 307 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 1014 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 52 cwt gram G Sajpal.

Clan Grant s—450 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 3023 cwt myrabollams Wagji Techer ; 2600 cwt castorseed G G Tejpal and Co ; 4000 cwt raiseed N Khairaz and Co ; 560 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 10770 poppyseed 2001 cwt linseed and 4470 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dumbea s—990 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri 100 lb tea J N Dallapoeta.

FOR HAVRE.

Havrarse s—985 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon s—100 cwt gum G Sajpal ; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 tons old iron S Mamcoju and Co ; 5021 cwt rapeseed 17196 cwt linseed 2000 cwt castorseed, and 2498 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros 2443 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros ; 6779 cwt linseed Societa Colonial Italiana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—120 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co ; 105 cwt bysabole A Hillowjee and Co ; 10 cwt shark fins R Korejee 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 3001 cwt barley Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 150 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 1000 cwt barley D Narnee and Co.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

AN informal gathering of some of the numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe assembled on Saturday at the residence of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan at Chowpatty to take steps to arrange for a farewell entertainment to be given to these popular members of Bombay society before their departure for England. An influential committee was formed with Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., as President, the Hon. Mr. Vithuldas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim as vice-Presidents, and including Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr Dikshit, Mr. D. D. Davar, Messrs. James Macdonald and Lund and twenty other leading gentlemen. Messrs. N. V. Mandlik and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim were elected Treasurers, with Messrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and R. S. Rustomji, as Secretaries. It was resolved to invite Mr. and Mrs. Crowe to an evening party, which it is hoped will be a very pleasant and successful function.

THE
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if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

THE KHANA KITAB,
By "SARAH."
AN INCOMPARABLE COLLECTION
OF
RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN.

Invaluable to the Housekeeper.

ONE RUPEE.

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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.
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NILGIRI
COFFEE.
ROASTED
AND
GROUND
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UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co., LD.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND
IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.
PURE COFFEE.
First Quality, Red Lable, Per One Pound Tin, Re. 1
Second Quality, Yellow Lable, Per One Pound Tin, As. 12.
Special Terms to the TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, Etc.

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MADRAS,
AND
CHURCHGATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INDIA.

MR. GLYN BARLOW, principal of the Victoria College at Palghat, has just published a little volume with the title "Industrial India," which overflows with good advice to the industrial and trading classes, which they would do well to consider. Mr. Barlow is one of those who holds that the richness of the resources with which nature has endowed her and with the poorness of the wages for which her labourers will labour, India could—"absint all murderous excises"—bid defiance to foreign competition and could find both her necessities and her luxuries within her own borders. To effect this, princes and people should be up and doing. If they do not, the Empire of India from a mercantile point of view will be overthrown. There must be no spurious patriotism in industrial schemes. Patriotism must be in the business-man's heart, not on his show cards. His industry must stand on its own merits and there must be no whining appeals to the public to buy bad articles because they are of Indian make. He sees no harm in proclaiming the fact that goods offered have been made in India; on the contrary, he regards it as appropriate to the national trade warfare that the flag should be unfurled; but the patriotic industrialist should scrupulously avoid disingenuous catchpenny manifestations and should cherish his industry earnestly and unostentatiously, for India's good and his own. Mr. Barlow would have the industrial patriot look to it that the standard of his productions is high; for he will be working antagonistically to the progress of this country if his goods labelled "made in India" prove a disappointment to the buyer. Goods of the very highest class can be made in India and it is on such goods as these that India's hopes must rest. The manufacturer, who turns out high-class goods on an economic basis at prices which defy foreign competition and who waits patiently for the reward that sooner or later will assuredly be his, is building up both India's success and his own. The manufacturer who, in a desire for hasty profits, offers crude shoddy-made goods to the public is a drag on India's progress and he will assuredly fail and soon. We fully endorse his contention that a high standard for Indian-made goods is what the patriotic industrialist must secure.

In the course of his observations the writer addresses to the Indian manufacturer a few words on the subject of advertising. This is an advertising age, he tells them, and although advertising is expensive, if it is done judiciously it is exceedingly profitable and it would be difficult to name an eminently successful firm of industrialists or dealers that never advertises. He finds that the native of India as a rule has a special aversion for paying out money which is not calculated to bring him in a tangible benefit. True, but advertising brings him in a very tangible benefit, though it may not intrude itself upon him the same day that he pays for his space. The sooner he recognises this the better for himself. But he is slow to appreciate the fact. Look through the pages of an Anglo-Indian journal, remarks Mr. Barlow, and it will be found that, except for the advertisements of the self-same jewellers, the advertisements of secret remedies occupy pretty well the whole of the advertisement space. This indisposition to advertise is a pity, for it is of no use for a man to start an industry unless he tells the public that he has done so, and advertising is the best medium for his tale. But here is a matter to be remembered: "It is politic, to be sure, and it is also legitimate, to word advertisements in laudatory language and to have them displayed in an attractive style; but vulgar puffs, written in slangy language which is vainly meant to be humorous is particularly objectionable and calculated to repel respectable customers. Advertising nowadays is a positive art." The business man should have ardent enthusiasm, for, if he would have a new industry succeed, it is the man who will persistently advertise it and keep it constantly before the public. As an illustration of what he means, Mr. Barlow quotes the manner in which Mr. Chatterton of the Madras School of Arts worked for and pushed the aluminium industry of this country which is now increasingly profitable to those who have embarked capital in it.

Against native trading under European names, Mr. Barlow raises a vigorous protest. He regards it as unpatriotic and injurious to the interests of Indian industry at large. A large number of Indian firms, he writes, thinking that "the fiction of Europeanism will inspire more confidence in buyers, resort to this trick. In a few cases such firms have developed into large concerns; but as a rule the trick is a failure and the dingy shop in the bazaar with a fictitious 'Mackenzie and Co' on the name-board outside and a living Ramaswamy at the counter is an absurd exhibition, which probably does Ramaswamy's business more harm than good. The deceit may possibly influence a few undiscerning customers in the beginning, but a European name will by no means maintain a business that is not sound of itself. In any case" he adds, "an injury has been done to Indian trade. The successful firm has robbed India of the credit of its success; it has sailed under a false flag and in the case of success or non-success the deceit is an ugly declaration that an Indian name is not good enough for a business and the deceit is therefore to the discredit of India." Mr. Barlow is anxious to persuade the native trader to let an Indian trade name inspire confidence. It can be so if the trader will make it his business to deal honestly and to offer only goods which can be relied upon. It will be long, we fear, before these facts can be brought home to the native trader. The practice of adopting European names under which to trade is becoming more common, and the more exalted the position of the European bearing the name, the more ready is the native in search of a style and title under which to trade, to adopt it. It is annoying to the European whose name is adopted and, though he may pretend to ignore it, he resents the compliment all the same. Honesty is the best policy in trade as in everything else. There is no doubt that commercial morality is not very high in the present age and that there are too many tricks of trade, but the man who has a reputation for absolutely straight dealing is sure to come to the top and to stay there.

REBELLION IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

FOR three years there has been continuous unrest in Southern China and the Imperial troops have been powerless to check the ravages of bandits and rebels. The dynastic rebellion instituted by the Triads assumed serious proportions and then died down only to flare up again at intervals, or rather to attract attention anew by some fresh victory of the insurgents. Latterly the more important events in Korea and Manchuria have discounted events in the Kwangsi Province of China, but a considerable recrudescence of disturbance has again compelled attention to what is going on there. The French threaten to send troops to quell the disorders on the Tong-king border, and the poor Chinese Government is much perturbed in consequence. But the feelings of the Government are nothing to those of Viceroy Hsum who, on taking over the command of the two Kwangs last year, declared that he would speedily clear the rebels out of Kwangsi. He has had to confess his failure, and in his despair he has petitioned the Throne to be recalled and handed over to the Board of Punishment in Peking. This is his method of performing the "happy despatch" on his official career. All that he has succeeded in doing has been to increase the danger by rousing the villagers almost to revolt. He tells the Peking authorities that he has collected a considerable amount of money, all of which he has used in his efforts to wipe out the rebels and to pacify the villages. On the other hand, his demands on the villagers for funds and soldiers have aroused the deepest resentment. The China papers tell us that in the districts around Canton raids, rebellions and clan fights are constant, and in Shuntak, Pakhoi and Tunghung the situation is desperate. At Shuntak the Viceroy's demands for money and braves did not meet with the expected response and he, therefore, withdrew all his soldiers from the district, leaving the villages unprotected against bandit raids. The people's stores were exhausted and the magistrate was ordered to provide soldiers at his own expense, which in the circumstances he was unable to do. The Triads are taking advantage of the popular discontent to further their anti-dynastic aims and at present are especially active in the district of Pakhoi at the head of the Gulf of Tong-king where apparently the French threaten to land troops. In the Swatow district there have been lately many severe clan fights which have been wound up by cannibalistic feasts by the victors. The vital organs of the slain have been eaten and because of this habit prisoners have not been permitted to live. In threatening to take action to quell the disorders, France is but looking to the peace of her own borders, but there seems little prospect of the Chinese Imperial authorities being able to end the disturbances unaided. Viceroy Hsum, who is so humiliated as to plead for punishment for his failure, denounces all the civil and military officials in Kwangtung as incapable and worse, and there is not much chance of any immediate reform in their character.

THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

IT is a strange thing that when earnest minded cricket lovers have been coming forward with ingenious suggestions for altering the laws of cricket, such as wider wickets, limitless grounds and clock-measured innings, the number of drawn games in the county championship this season has been comparatively few. Still we can scarcely look for a long continuance of this finality and we may expect that something will be done ere long to prevent drawn games. Already a move in this direction has been seriously considered, and only three weeks ago an advisory committee of the M. C. C. recommended that on the next occasion of an Australian visit, the last of the five test matches shall be played out in case the "ashes" or their equivalent, hang in the balance. Though this is obviously a compromise between the Australian method and our own, it may reasonably be suspected as a concession of principle. In the face of four draws in favour of England, followed by Australia's success in the fifth match, it would be difficult for the M. C. C. to discover a good excuse for not extending the principle to all future test matches. The idea of a "fight to the finish" has a plausible sound of sportsmanship about it. Still, it may fairly be asked if we would not be sacrificing something to it unduly. Regarded merely as a public entertainment, the cautious accumulation of 250 runs per diem until the accidental fall of wickets has settled the wickets is scarcely exhilarating. Efface the clock and the game is robbed of one of its more considerable factors. All motive for such achievements as Trumper's, Duff's and MacLaren's in the last test match on the occasion of the last visit of the Australians would be removed and the test matches would lose half their interest. A draw may be an intolerable thing but a draw under English conditions is better than a finished game under Australian conditions.

AGRICULTURE IN ASSAM.

THE season and crops Report of Assam for 1903-1904 shows the agricultural condition of that province in a light that must be regarded as calculated to excite the envy of other less happily placed provinces in India. The total rainfall of the year was sufficient in both valleys of the province, but in some districts it was not well distributed. The rainfall during October and November was above normal, but this, though it impeded the cultivation of mustard and pulse to a certain extent proved exceedingly favourable to the winter rice crop, which yielded a bumper harvest in most parts of the province. No serious injury was caused by floods except in a portion of the North Lakhmipur subdivision, where the rice crops were badly damaged by a heavy flood from the Subansiri in the month of August and a breach in the embankment of the Dikrang river. The weather conditions were generally all that could be desired for the winter rice crop, and the yield was a record one, with the consequence that rice has lately been cheaper than for many years past. Early rice too yielded an abundant harvest. In Sylhet and Goalpara alone, the yield appears to have been a little short of the normal, the deficiency being attributed to want of sufficient rain during the sowing season. The yield of sugarcane was good in Sylhet, Cachar, Darrang, and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. The jute crop, which is practically confined to Sylhet and Goalpara, yielded a fair outturn. Linseed yielded a good outturn in Sylhet. The year was in short a very prosperous one, the percentage of all crops taken together exceeding the normal in every district except Nowgong and Goalpara. Even in these districts there is reason to think that the harvest was rated rather lower than it deserved, and that really they shared in the general prosperity of the province.

REGISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE annual report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces and Berar, during the calender year 1903 makes a belated appearance due in a large measure to the amalgamation of the Central Provinces and Berar statistics. There is a marked difference between the figures of Berar and those of the Central Provinces which is attributed to the difference between their land systems, yet the great increase in mortgages in Berar during the year, as compared with 1902, has not been adequately explained, when it is considered that the season was good, and that during the same period there was a considerable decrease in the Central Provinces. Optional registrations, both in the Central Provinces and Berar, show a decrease which may, as in the case of registrations of immovable property, be assigned to the prevalence of plague. The Dum District report is silent as to the cause of the large increase in the value of the affected property in that district, and the Chief Commissioner has directed that further enquiry be made with a view to the elucidation of the large increase. The Inspector-General, Mr. R. W. G. Marshall, we notice has not been favourably impressed with the efficacy of the subordinate staff with regard to whom he has received a number of complaints, and who in some cases are distinctly inclined to be insubordinate. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that steps will be taken during the current year to place the staff on a more efficient basis.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the outward mails left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive at Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

CONSEQUENT on the cessation of plague a good many cultivators are returning to their allotments in the Punjab Canal Colonies.

DEFINITE orders regarding the Staff College at Quetta are not likely to be issued for some little time, pending the decision of the Home athorities on the subject.

THE Mullagori road through the Khyber, which runs to the north of the caravan-road from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, is practically finished. It is a good cart-road with easy gradients and is twenty feet wide.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th June 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 33,585 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 15,417 in the earnings.

THE Jam Saheb of Jamnagar underwent recently the interesting ceremony of 'Rajat Tula' (being weighed in silver) as prescribed by the Shastras. His Highness weighed more than five and a half maunds, and as rupees were put in the opposite scale instead of silver they counted about 9,000. The whole of this sum is to be given away in charity.

THE difficulties by which the Port of Karachi are beset in receiving and shipping enormous quantities of merchandise which the railway is pouring into the port, are now further complicated by the breakdown of the Port Trust's hydraulic machinery—a serious collapse that cannot be properly repaired for some weeks. In the meantime the cranes on the wharves have by this misfortune lost half their power and steamers are loading by the aid of their own tackle as best they can.

THE increase of crime in Burma is again apparent in the Report for last year of the Rangoon Police, which comments upon the number of serious offences against both person and property. The prevention of the former, it is said, is hardly within the power of the Police, but the Lieutenant-Governor holds the Police to blame for the large increase in cases of robbery and house-breaking and for the fact that two dacoities were committed in the town. Sir Hugh Barnes has little doubt that the Commissioner is right in suggesting that inadequate surveillance over known criminals is largely responsible for the result, and he approves of the plan of enlisting the assistance of Ward headmen. Headmen are to be supplied with whistles and bulls-eye lanterns at Government expense, and the question of arming them with "dahs" is under consideration.

THE result of an interesting interview with Mr. Greensill, one of the pioneer traders of the Seistan route, is published in the "Civil and Military Gazette." Mr. Greensill, who has had an opportunity of forming a deliberate judgment, is of opinion that India's commercial relations with Persia are susceptible of considerable development. He says there is great prospect ahead for tea, indigo, glassware and piece-goods if energetically pushed from India by traders who will make a point of studying the requirements of the Persian markets. As for the idea that the land routes into Persia are unsafe, Mr. Greensill humourously states that he started out "armed to the teeth," as one might say, with a rifle gun, and revolver, but sold out his armoury at high prices and completed his adventurous journey with no other weapon of defence than a walking stick.

THE RIFLE AND THE BOW.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CASUALTY LISTS

[BY T. H. M. H.]

THE horror of war increases "pari passu" with the advance of civilisation, and the value set upon life has risen proportionately with our ability to appreciate its pleasures, its mutuality, and associations. Our interests are more catholic, our sensibilities more acute. We have eliminated from our habits and customs that ferocity of temperament whose excitement could be appeased with nothing short of bloodshed, and have to a large extent lost our familiarity with death in its more violent forms which hardened the sentiments of our less law-abiding ancestors.

The modern newspaper, the telegraph, and the ubiquitous war correspondent have done much to unnerve us nowadays with their speedy lists of dead and wounded friends and relatives; whereas of old the news of broken to us much more gradually, and after a considerable interval had allowed some period of preparation for the sorrowful tidings. How, for instance, would this generation face such losses as those of Crecy and Agincourt, Blenheim and Malplaquet, if they figured in our telegraphic reports to-day, when we regard with shrinking such casualty lists as those of Colenso and Kin-chau?

Partly the sentimentalism of up-to-date journalism, partly our own modern sensibility of nature, has disposed us to regard any battle losses over a thousand as "terrible." But, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the strange truth is the further that we go back in the history of war we shall notice an extraordinary increase in the proportion of losses to the numbers engaged, until we begin to realise that the longbow and clothyard shaft of our ancestors were much more deadly weapons than the modern magazine rifle, with its diminutive bullet and high velocity.

Such facts would doubtless have confounded M. Bloch, whose favourite contention it was that owing to the deadliness of modern weapons war was rapidly becoming impossible. A closer study of history would have taught him that the discovery of gun-powder was in reality a beneficent invention which has enabled an armed struggle to be decided without the former necessity for prolonged close-quarter fighting and the deadly weapons of the melee. Moreover, the abolition of the ponderous armour of the ancient warrior, together with the introduction of a lighter equipment, has synchronised with the growth of manœuvring power and the assertion of superiority in the field by the application of successful tactics, and with the defeat by disorganization of an enemy's array in place of the heavy bludgeoning of former days.

It cannot be charged that men are less courageous nowadays when they are called upon to face much more terrifying instruments of warfare. But the fact remains that the Lee-Enfield, the Mauser, quick-firing artillery, and high explosive shells are productive of nothing like such an amount of slaughter as the longbow, the battleaxe, and the sword in the hands of our fighting ancestors.

If we take battles like Colenso and Kin-chau since the employment of magazine rifles and quick-firing artillery, and compare them with engagements such as Crecy, Poitiers, or Agincourt, we cannot fail to be impressed with the astonishing discrepancy in the casualty lists. In General Buller's attack on the Boers at the battle of Colenso, his men presented as fair a mark for the action of the modern firearm as our enemies could have desired. Yet, as a result of several hours' hot fighting, during which many brave deeds were done by officers and men, who recklessly exposed themselves to a storm of bullets and shell fire, our losses were not more than 1,100 men out of a force of 25,000 to 30,000, while those of the Boers were probably far less.

Compare such a casualty list with the slaughter at Agincourt in 1415, a battle which lasted for not much longer than three hours between an English force of 14,000 men under Henry V., and 50,000 French led by their Constable. It was the longbow and the clothyard shaft which broke the French array, and was the most potent agent of destruction on that great day in our military annals. Over 10,000 French were slain on right, and two or three times that number were wounded.

With the results of this three hours' battle it is interesting to contrast the sixteen hours' struggle at Kin-chau between the Russians and Japanese, where both sides were armed to the teeth with modern weapons, and a position of enormous strength was defended and taken after successive assaults in the face of an apparently murderous fire from heavy artillery and magazine rifles. At the end of this prolonged contest the losses of the victors, compelled to advance through the fire-swept zone in front of Nan-shan, were no more than 4,000 men, of whom only 750 were killed, out of a total force of about 60,000.

How infinitely more terrible again was the work of the bow and the battleaxe at the battle of Crecy in 1346, when our Edward III. and his son the Black Prince routed the great army of Philip of France. The English army numbered 30,000 men, that of Philip 120,000. Again the longbow proved its terrible effectiveness. The French were utterly unable to sustain the heavy fire of its yard-long projectiles, against which armour was but an indifferent protection, and were routed with the loss of 1,200 knights, 1,400 esquires, and 34,000 men, of whom no less than 30,000 were killed outright. The same heavy casualty lists were noticeable at the battle of Poiters, where 12,000 English defeated 60,000 French, and so terrible was the execution done by the English bowmen that 11,000 of their enemy were slain outright. Both Hastings and Bannockburn bear additional testimony to the formidable and deadly character of these old battles. At the former 30,000 men fell on both sides, while the latter resulted in total losses of 38, 00, in both cases a heavy percentage of the numbers engaged.

As we gradually approach our own time we shall find not only that the proportion of those actually slain in battle to the numbers of those who are wounded show a sensible decrease, but that the total casualty lists are almost invariably smaller, in proportion to the numbers engaged, in spite of the fact that the weapons of war are always described as growing more and more deadly. In the campaigns of Marlborough there was still much hand-to-hand fighting; for, although artillery had taken its place in the battlefield, the infantry firearm was possessed of little range or accuracy. Accordingly, at Blenheim and Malplaquet, two of the most bloody struggles of later times, although the slain show a decreasing ratio, the losses on both sides, out of a total of about 150,000 combatants, were, in the former engagement, [illegible]4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, while the cost of driving the French from a strong position at Malplaquet was 20,000 killed and wounded out of a force of about 90,000.

Although in the larger armies of more modern times losses have reached in many instances a high figure, yet the percentage of slaughter, especially of killed to wounded combatants, has shown a remarkable decrease from the horrible figures of ancient battles and sieges, before the discovery of gunpowder and the increasing perfection of firearms—paradoxical as it may appear—began to diminish the butchery which invariably attended the encounter of armed hosts in olden times.

The explanation is that fighting is now carried on at such a distance and in separate bodies of infinitely greater manœuvring power, that the least tactical advantage becomes instantly obvious, while the abandonment of armour and the ponderous weapons of the melee has endowed bodies of troops with superior mobility, both in advance and retreat. In old days, when the effective range of the longbow was not more than eighteen to twenty score yards, a battle could only be decided by armies coming to close quarters at an early stage of the combat. The consequence was they became so intermingled that they could with difficulty be separated, and, indeed, the victor was often quite unable to feel assured of success until he found no more of his opponents to slaughter. Moreover, it was much more difficult to make effective use of cover then than now, and the bowman of Agincourt was debarred from the use of his weapon in the prone position adopted by his successor the rifleman of to-day.

YUNG-CHANG, the newly appointed Chinese Minister in Vienna, arrived there on June 25 from China, with a suite of thirty persons.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE ADVANCE SUSPENDED.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JULY 17.

The German Government is awaiting an explanation from Russia regarding the Prinz Heinrich incident in the Red Sea, but the Government press is already minimising the matter.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to the Chinese Foreign Office that the Japanese have presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese on the 9th instant suspended their advance on Port Arthur and entrenched the positions they were then occupying.

The Japanese are repairing the docks at Dalny.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the Manchurian scheme submitted by Japan provides that the Japanese govern the country with the assistance of a number of Chinese troops.

The British steamer Waipara which arrived at Aden was detained by the Russian Volunteer Cruiser Petersburg yesterday for four hours, and was informed that the P. and O. steamer Malacca was seized on the 14th instant because she was carrying arms and munitions for Japan.

Telegrams from Niuchwang (Yinkow) show that the report of the occupation there by the Japanese was premature.

The pause in the Japanese advance since the Kaiping fight still continues.

The Russian gunboat Sivoutch has ascended the river Liao to within forty miles of Liao-Yang.

Nineteen Foreign correspondents at Tokio have been permitted to sail on the 25th instant to join the Port Arthur army.

The "Daily Mail" telegram from Singapore says that a large armoured cruiser accompanied by two colliers has been sighted near the Malacca Straits on Thursday going westward.

It is supposed to be a Japanese warship en route to capture the Russian Volunteer-ships in the Red Sea.

LATER.

General Kuroki reports that General Keller yesterday morning in a fog desperately assaulted the Japanese positions around Motienling but was repulsed.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Persia with the mails for Bombay has been forcibly detained for one hour in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk which transferred the Japanese mails taken from the Prinz Heinrich.

The Smolensk confiscated two bags of mails for Nagasaki.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the tarpedo boat destroyer Hayatori has seized a junk conveying a mail to Port Arthur from Chifu and obtained much valuable military and Naval information therefrom.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

A Governor Assassinated.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The vice-Governor of Elizabethpol in Russia has been assassinated.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Vice-Governor of Elizabethpol was hit by six bullets in a frequented throughfare,

The murderer who is believed to be an Armenian has escaped.

The crime is supposed to be the outcome of the Russian policy in confiscating Armenian Church property.

[Elizabethpol or Ganjeh is a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, and is the capital of the Government of the same name. It is situated 102 miles south-east of Tiflis. Near it are Anenfeld and Helmendorf, German colonies. The assassination of the vice-Governor is apparently an Armenian outrage, a sequel to the incidents in the Caucasus last year which were caused by the Imperial decree placing the Armenian Church property under the control of the Russian Crown Ministers. It will be remembered that serious riots broke out at Tiflis, Baku and Kars in September and an attempt was made on the life of Prince Galitzin, the Governor-General of Caucasus, at Tiflis on October 27th.]

SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

The Trouble in Kwangsi.

FRANCE AND THE DISORDERS.

Reuter's Tientsin correspondent says he is informed that unless China suppresses the rebellion in Kwangsi, bordering on Tongking, that the French Government threatens to land troops. The Chinese Government is much perturbed in consequence.

ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Lord Milner speaking at Ermelo said that permits would no longer be granted to Asiatics to enter the Transvaal. They could not he said be allowed to flood the country.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 18 2-45 P. M.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Majors Dumbleton and Anderson and Captain Pilcher R.E. have been placed under orders for duty in this country.

Major Glenville R. E. also comes out in November next.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin Cantonment Magistrate, died at Poona on the 17th instant.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

FURTHER OPPOSITION THREATENED.

THE POSITION AT CAROLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

THE "Englishman's" correspondent writing from Ralung on the 16th instant, says:—

The British force has entered a region of tumultuous mountains wreathed in clouds. We are marching in the rain and camping in the wet.

The peace delegates reported first at Gobshi and then at Ralung, have retired before our approach.

This is an indication that the Tibetans intend opposing our advance.

Mounted scouts have watched our march.

On the 15th instant, the Mounted Infantry captured a prisoner who states the Karola is held by the enemy; that the wall which Colonel Brander took in May last has been strengthened, and another wall built behind it.

The prisoner adds, in addition to one thousand men holding the position there, eight hundred Kham warriors are expected to reinforce it.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

General Macdonald arrived at Ralung on the 16th instant.

Our mounted infantry reported that Karola was strongly held and that fresh walls and sangars have been built.

Arrangements were being made to send through posts twice a week.

Lieutenants Bowden Smith, Nicolas and Hunt were all doing well, and the rest of the wounded officers have returned to duty.

Another correspondent telegraphs:—

A party of the 1st Mounted Infantry, reconnoitring the enemy's position at Karola, were fired on without loss. They report the defence strongly held and the positions strengthened all round the hillsides.

The right and left positions where our flanking parties turned the enemy's position in the fight of the 6th May are strongly sangered.

The Mounted Infantry captured 118 yaks with their drivers. A havildar and four men escorting them were attacked. They killed two of the enemy and brought in five prisoners, who confirm the report of a second wall, a mile beyond the first position.

The Yutok Shape has left Ralung without waiting for Colonel Younghusband. He is now with the Tibetans at Karola.

THE WAZIRIS AGAIN ACTIVE.

A band of Waziris yesterday attacked the Levy Post of Khuniburj near Mir Ali Khel in Zhob and killed one native officer and severely wounded two men and carried off thirteen rifles and all the ammunition.

THE LATE COLONEL MINCHIN.

POONA, JULY 18.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, almost all the shops in the Cantonment were closed to-day and business was at a stand-still.

While Mr. Davar was conducting a case for the Crown before Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, he took the opportunity of expressing the universal regret of the Poona bar at the death of Colonel Minchin. He said that before they began work they might allow him to give expression on behalf of the bar to the feelings of deep and general regret at the very sad and premature death of their Cantonment Magistrate. The deceased was a Magistrate of severe practical common sense and was an exceptionally clever hand at appreciating the nature of the evidence. He was a man of few words and his judgments, though terse and laconic, were lucid and convincing. He was never swayed by considerations other than those of justice and mercy and his scrupulous love for doing justice was further marked by the solicitude in rendering every facility to the accused to prove his innocence. They all sincerely felt for Mrs. Minchin and deeply sympathised with her in her bereavement.

Mr. Carvalho in reply said: I endorse all that you have said. I was an intimate friend of Colonel Minchin and knew him to be a very firm friend indeed. I did not know much of him as a Magistrate but, from his judgments that I have seen I can say they were terse but very able. As a Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Minchin was no doubt invaluable and it will be very difficult to replace him. He has three grown up sons and a widow to mourn his loss and I sincerely sympathise with the bereaved family.

LATER.

A movement is on foot among the inhabitants of the Cantonment to place a public memorial on the grave of Colonel Minchin.

NEW CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE FOR POONA,

Major Taylor, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, now officiates as Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

THE POLO ACCIDENT.

CONDITION OF LIEUTENANT ROSS.

Lieutenant Ross is still unconscious, but otherwise his condition is slightly better.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

BANGALORE, JULY 18.

The finals of the Bangalore Polo Tournament were played this afternoon in fine weather and in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators.

The teams left in the finals were the combined Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer team and the "A" Team of the Carabiniers. Most people fancied the former and they might have won, had it not been for the bad shooting and some amount of bad luck also. The Carabiniers played remarkably well, Capt. Watson, the Honorary Secretary of the tournament, scoring all their goals. In the first chucker the Carabiniers scored 2 goals to 1 goal. In the second chucker the Carabiniers made 3 goals to 1. In the third chucker the Carabiniers scored 4 goals, to 1 goal, 1 subsidiary. In the fourth chucker the Carabiniers had 4 goals to 1 goal, 3 subsidiaries. In the fifth chucker the Carabiniers made 4 goals to 2 goals, 3 subsidiaries and in the sixth chucker the Carabiniers scored 4 goals to 2 goals. 4 subsidiaries, the Carabiniers' "A" team thus winning the tournament.

The sides were:—The Carabiniers: Mr. Rasch. Capt Watson, Mr. Swifte, Mr. Gwyer. The R. A. and R. E. team: Mr. Queripel, Capt Marshall, Mr. Wagstaff and, Major Evans.

Mrs. Nixon then presented the Challenge Cup of the value of Rs. 1,000 which was presented by the Maharajah of Mysore and four smaller Cups as souvenirs for individual members of the team. General Nixon said a few words on behalf of Mrs. Nixon. He extended the congratulations of all present to the Carabiniers who had won after a hard fought game, and remarked incidentally that one of the best games played was that between the Essex team and the vanquished one to-day, although the Essex team was a comparatively young one.

DISTRICT RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The following press communique has been issued:—

In January 1903 the Government of India offered to provide funds for the construction of Railways by District Boards in the Madras Presidency in cases where the Boards had imposed a special cess to be applied towards railway construction under Section 57, clause 2, of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884. It was arranged that the money should be advanced from the provincial loan account i.e, the allotment placed annually at the disposal of the Local Government for the grant of loans to local authorities. Loans were to be granted at four per cent. interest. They were to be repayable in 30 years and they were to be secured by a lien on the entire resources of the Board. It was explained that the Government of India could not guarantee to provide funds in all cases nor could they promise that a definite sum would be sat apart for this purpose annually, but that the amount available would be determined solely on a consideration of the financial position in each year. The Government of India have now decided to extend this offer to all District Boards which levy a special cess for the construction of railways on the same condition and subject to the same general limitations as were imposed in the case of Boards in the Madras Presidency.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE POSITION OF PORT ARTHUR.

London, July 2.—General Gilinsky reports that the Russian riflemen holding two heights near Saopingtu, fourteen miles to the north-west of Port Arthur, on Sunday last, repelled three attacks from a detachment landed for the purpose. The Russians although successful in the repulsion of the attacks, lost heavily.

The Russians while refuged in the heights of Lung-wang-tang were attacked by a Japanese division. The Japanese were not successful in their attack upon the defenders of the heights.

The Japanese appeared in the afternoon upon the central Port Arthur road. They were in good strength and attacked Inshan height, held by the Cuirassiers. Two battalions retired, as their position was turned in the rear, causing heavy losses. The Russian destroyers bombarded Lung-wang-tang.

The coast is occupied by the Japanese. The Russians report that fifty of their number were killed. General Gilinsky adds that a large column of Japanese from Dalny are marching on Shwang-shan-kow (perhaps Shyan-taiku) and Hwinshan also. The Japanese are now mounting batteries on the summit of Lung-wan-tang mountain.

Chinamen escaping from Port Arthur last Thursday state that there are only four cruiser-battleships in the harbour, and that there are none outside.

London, 3rd July.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs, stating that General Kuroki's advance on Hai-cheng and Tashiachao has been suspended. The Japanese south of Hai-cheng have, he states, placed strong Infantry advance posts over 200 kilometres (124 miles), and along the roads leading to the passes. Continuing, General Kuropatkin mentions that the Japanese advance from Feng-huang-cheng has ceased. He adds the Russian Cavalry, operating near Semu-cheng, have been repulsed, and are retreating northward.

BRITISH WOKMEN IN PARIS.

London, July 2.— Three hundred delegates from the working men of the United Kingdom are to visit Paris.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The German Chambers of Commerce have asked the London International Commercial Association to arrange for the commercial delegates of Britain to visit Berlin in the autumn, promising to return the visit.

London, July 2.—The Kaiser, it is announced, will return the King's visit, in August next. His Imperial Majesty will be accompanied by the German Fleet.

POLICE SCANDAL IN CAPETOWN.

Sergeant Charteris, a policeman in Capetown, has been sentenced to receive fifteen lashes and two years' imprisonment with hard labour for receiving money from the inmates of houses of ill-fame. An appeal has been lodged.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

A French civil official will shortly proceed to Tangier as financial adviser to the Sultan of Morocco.

A BULGARIAN ATROCITY.

A GREEK FAMILY MURDERED.

A shocking atrocity is reported from Macedonia. A Bulgarian band at Djirovo Serres murdered a Greek nobleman, burned his family alive, and disembowelled two of his neighbours.

ACCIDENT ON A WARSHIP.

EXPLOSION OF A ROCKET.

A rocket exploded yesterday on the British cruiser Juno, while escorting the King's yacht to England. Two sailors were killed by the explosion.

THE GERMAN BANKING SCANDAL.

OFFENDING DIRECTORS CONVICTED.

About a fortnight ago a grave scandal arose in Berlin in connection with the management of the Pomeranian Bank. Two of the Directors of the Bank, Herr Schultz and Herr Remeich, were accused of placing large sums to the credit of Baron Mirbach the comptroller of the German Empress's household, the money to be devoted to objects of charity, under the patronage of the Empress. It was alleged that the payments were made solely with a view of securing orders, or titles of nobility. Baron Mirbach admitted the receipts of donations amounting to 200,000 marks (£10,000). Another credit for 350,000 marks was offered, but was renounced when the Bank was in difficulties. Baron Mirbach stated that the Directors, in handing the money to him declared it was their own, and gave it without any conditions. The trial of the accused persons was concluded yesterday, when both were found guilty. Herr Schultz was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment for breach of trust, and on a second count of manipulating the balance-sheet of the Bank was fined £1,500. Herr Romeich was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and was fined £300.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	15	11	0	4	11	100·00
Yorkshire	16	8	1	7	7	77·77
Notts	12	6	2	4	4	50·00
Sussex	13	4	2	7	2	33·33
Leicestershire	12	5	3	4	2	25·00
Middlesex	8	3	2	3	1	20·00
Kent	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Derbyshire	12	4	6	2	—2	—20·00
Surrey	15	4	7	4	—3	—27·27
Somerset	9	3	6	0	—3	—33·33
Essex	11	2	5	4	—3	—42·85
Gloucestershire ...	8	1	4	3	—3	—60·00
Warwickshire	8	1	4	3	—3	—60·00
Worcestershire ...	10	1	5	4	—4	—66·66
Hants	8	0	7	1	—7	—100·00

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL IN BOMBAY.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of representative members of the different communities of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall to consider what measures should be taken to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata. Among those present at the meeting were: Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Sir Harkisondass Narrotumdass, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Principal M. MacMillan, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, Mr. A. K. Leslie, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. S. M. Moses Mr. D. Gostling, Mr George Lund, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, Mr. Naorozji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. K. S. Ayer, Mr. R. D. Setna, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. R. E. Dadachanji, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Cowasji J. Cowasji, Mr. Fazulbhai F. Currimbhai, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Shamsh-ul-Uluma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Mr. Sorabji Warden, Mr. S. R. Bomanji and others.

On the motion of Sir Hurkisondass Nurrotamdass seconded by Mr. G. Lund, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was voted to the chair.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy explained the object for which the meeting had been called. He said there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of devising some means of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. The late Mr. Tata, he observed, was not only a great Parsee, but a great Indian in the truest sense of the word. His loss was mourned not by the city of Bombay or the Bombay Presidency alone but by the whole of India. It was but meet that in common with others, the citizens of Bombay should mark their appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. Tata to the cause of commerce, industry and education in this country, in some substantial form.

The chairman then read letters from Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and Mr. Bomanji Petit as also a telegram from the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta expressing their regret at their inability to attend the meeting and their entire sympathy with its object.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay at an early day. Sir Bhalchandra said that many words were not necessary to commend the proposition to the meeting. Mr. Tata was not only a citizen of Bombay but also a citizen of the world. His charities were really catholic which was amply testified to by the princely donation he made for the foundation of the Research Institute. He concluded saying that it would be for the public meeting, which they proposed to call, to decide as to what was the best method of perpetuating the memory of Mr. J. N. Tata should be.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban then proposed that the following gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the above object: The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. C. H, Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon, C, H, Setalwad, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon, Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim. Sir. Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Mr A. Leslie, Mr. S. M. Moses, and Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thakersey seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy seconded by Mr. A. K. Leslie, thanks were voted to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

OUR Surat correspondent writing on Sunday says:—Expectation is keen about the rains which have so long held off here, as in nearly the whole of Gujarat this year. Grain prices have risen, while the anxiety of the cultivators is acute, for the seeds sown by them during the last fortnight at the first approach of the monsoon stand now in danger of being destroyed by the heat.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, the District and Sessions Judge, confirmed on appeal the conviction and sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by the City Magistrate on Nadir Magru and Mahomed Husein, two Benarasis, for perjury before the Police in a case of theft committed in the house of one Musaji living in Sayedpura division of the City. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan Bar-at-law appeared on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Orr of the Bombay Civil Service, who has been appointed on special duty in connection with the work of framing rules and bye-laws in conformity with the New Bombay District Municipal Act, intends paying shortly a visit to this city and will confer with some of the prominent Municipal Councillors on the subject.

An ordinary general meeting of the local Municipality is called on Monday the 25th instant, when new appointments will be made to the vacant posts of Engineer to the Municipality, the Head Accountant, and the Water-Works Engineer for which applications have been invited.

Examination for admission into the lower grade of public service which was hitherto held under the supervision of the Government High School will, it is now decided, be conducted by the Government Educational Department. The second Grade P. S. Certificate Examination is abolished. But the third Grade will be held as before. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat district, will be the President while three Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Head Master of the Government Middle School and the first five assistant teachers of the Government High School, will be the members of the examination Committee.

Mr. H. Brewin, the District Superintendent of Police, has opened a cricket club in the Athwa Police Lines for the benefit of the members of the Police force. Police Jamadars and members of the D. S. P.'s office often play "Hockey" and "Football."

Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi B.A., LL.B., a prominent pleader of the local bar, and a Councillor, of the General Ward in the local Municipality it has been declared by the Government of Bombay to have been disabled from continuing to be a Councillor under part (ii) of clause "B" of sub-section 2 of section 15 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. Mr. Chunilal had, as a member of the Managing and Law Committees, while engaged professionally in an election case, given his opinion in the matter, thus committing a breach of the law. There will be a bye-election to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Gandhi has again come out as a candidate but it is greatly doubted whether a Councillor, so declared to have been disabled, can offer himself for re-election, the law clearly presuming that the disqualification is to be for the whole statutory period viz. three years for which he has been elected or appointed.

It is expected that the "Madras System" will be introduced in regard to the manufacture and sale of country liquor in this district from 1st April, 1905 when the term of the present Abkari Farmers, Messrs Dubash Brothers, expires.

The plague still hangs on in Katargam, in the Chorasi Division, and an Hospital Assistant on Rs. 25 has been deputed on plague work there.

The Government Educational Inspectress in the Northern Division, came down from Bombay and inspected the several Girls' Schools in the city during this week.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

IN furtherance of a circular letter which had been issued to numerous gentlemen interested in the motor industry in all parts of Western India, a meeting was held last evening at the offices of the Bombay Motor Car Company, in Elphinstone Circle, to decide on what lines a Club or Union should be started to safeguard the interests of automobilism in this part of India. Lieutenant-Colonel Collie, I. M. S., was voted to the chair.

After some discussion as to the lines on which such a Union should be established, a provisional Committee was formed to draw up rules and publish information for those interested in the movement. It was resolved that the name of the Club should be the Motor Union of Western India. It was further decided that the following gentlemen form the Committee:—Lieut Colonel Collie I. M. S., Dr. Deane, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. R. Smetham, Mr. F. R. Hill, and Mr. Arthur Hour.

The objects of the Union were here defined to be these:—The encouragement and development in this country of the motor and other allied industries. To supply a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motor vehicles. To afford to its members its support in the protection and defence of their rights whenever menaced. To allow members opportunities of reading periodicals and other literature pertaining to the industry. To afford members information and advice connected with the automobile movement. To watch the progress of automobilism, and generally to protect and encourage the same. To cultivate reciprocal relations with kindred institutions in other places. To organise exhibitions, competitions, and excursions from time to time,

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRALIA.

COMMANDER EXONERATED.

THE FAULT OF THE PILOT.

Melbourne, June 27.—The sea having considerably moderated to-day salvage operations were resumed early at the wrecked steamer Australia. It is expected that conditions will be favourable for a continuance of operations to-morrow. The vessel's position is unchanged, but it is stated that the list to starboard is slightly more pronounced.

All oversea pilots have voluntarily offered themselves for medical examination at the hands of Dr. D. Grant, the Marine Board's Medical Officer. Only two were dealt with to-day. They were Captains Wills and Strickland, and they came through successfully. The pilots are being tested at their own expense, as there is no regulation in force yet empowering the Board to authorise such an examination.

With the exception of the Captain and the second officer, the fourth officer, the chief engineer, the third engineer, and the three A.B.'s, who were on the bridge at the time of the accident, all the officers and members of the crew of the Australia will be placed on board the outgoing R.M.S. Macedonia to-morrow. Chief Officer Hetherington will remain behind at Queenscliff until completion of the salvage works.

Fremantle, June 29.—At the meeting of the Harbour Trust Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Sandover suggested in view of the disaster to the R. M. S. Australia that the Trust should take into consideration the advisableness of riquiring a periodicle examination of the pilots, as to their physical fitness to perform their duties. After discussion, it was decided on the motion of Mr. Sandover, that instructions should be given to the Chief Harbourmaster Captain Irvine to see that the health and sight of the pilots were tested every six months.

Melbourne, June 30th.—The inquiry by the Court of Marine Inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the R.M.S. Australia, was continued to-day.

Captain Cole, who was re-called, said he could not form an opinion as to whether Pilot Dennis was suffering from the effects of drink. He had occasion to look in his bag, but it contained no bottles, and nothing on board could be got at that time of the night but coffee. His impression was that the pilot was off his head owing to the circumstances of the accident. Joseph Page, the quarter-master said that as the pilot opened his bag he (witness) turned his back, as he did not wish to see into other people's business. No liquor was supplied to the pilot except a cup of coffee.

Mr. Panton at this stage inquired whether the ship's doctor was in attendance.

Mr. Woinarski said the doctor had gone home to England, as it was not thought that he would be wanted. There had never been any suggestion of drink, regarding the condition of the pilot.

Edward Montague Hussey Cooper, second officer, said that the ship's doctor informed him that he was unable to find any trace of drink about the pilot in any way. He corroborated the evidence of the captain with regard to the absence of liquor in the pilot's bag.

To Mr. Panton: He did not see any foaming at the mouth.

Dr. Gray said that on June 23rd he saw Pilot Dennis, and found him suffering from an enlarged heart and degeneration of the arteries. He was very short-sighted. A climb of 30 ft. might aggravate the visual defect. There was evidence of chronic Bright's disease. It was possible that a minute hemorrhage of the brain had occurred, and this might disturb consciousness and dim the mental capacity of the pilot for a time. It was possible that a severe mental shock might impair the rocollection.

To Mr. Hall: He thought any peculiarities of behaviour on the pilot's part would be explained by the shock.

To Captain Tozer: Fighting against being carried off the bridge would denote hysteria. A man who was in an unhealthy condition was less able to resist the influence of disease, excitement, or over-exertion.

To Mr Panton: A thorough medical examination of Pilot Dennis should have detected the unhealthy conditions.

Dr. Barret said that Pilot Dennis was shortsighted. His colour sense was good, but it took a far illumination to bring out his colour sense. His blood pressure was altogether too high, and might affect his vision. He had tested Dennis with lights placed in the positions of those at the Heads and they appeared to him blurred. People had their sight affected without knowing it. A patient might be blind in one eye for years and not know it. The defect in pilot's long vision was of long standing.

To Mr. Panton: Generally short sighted people were defective in their long vision.

The evidence being concluded, the court reserved its decision until to-morrow.

Melbourne, July 1st.—The Court of Marine Inquiry which has been inquiring into the cause of the wreck of the P. & O. steamer Australia has found that the grounding of the Australia was caused by the wrongful act of Pilot Dennis in giving repeated orders to port the helm before the steamer cleared the red sector of point Lonsdale light. From the time the pilot took charge up to immediately before the Australia struck there was no apparent necessity for the master of the Australia to have resumed the navigation of the steamer, and to have relieved the pilot of his charge. Neither the master nor any of the officers were in any way blameworthy in respect to the casualty. The medical evidence showed that the pilot was in a state of chronic ill-health, rendering him quite unfit for the work, which might account for his sudden collapse. His sight was also defective for long distances. The court was of opinon that the startling evidence pointed to the urgent necessity that pilots should be subjected to at least once a year a thorough medical examination by qualified specialists appointed by the Marine Board.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE.

A gentleman off the Australia tells me that the usual humorous features were not lacking on board the ship in the moment of gravest anxiety. The officers and men got the passengers on deck very quietly, all things considered, but naturally there were instances of great personal excitement, notably the case of a Sydney-sider who rushed up from below and into a mixed crowd of passengers, wearing very little to shield him from the biting blast and the sting of criticism. He cast a horrified glance at the well-clothed passengers, and turned and fled, gasping. "My gracious, I didn't think it would be necessary to dress." In contrast with this gentleman's conduct, a steward told my informant of another passenger, a youthful one who on being awakened and told that the steamer was on the rocks, replied sleepily: "Dear, dear, you don't say. Shall I have time to shave?" A returning Australian whose mission to England was to place a number of Queensland mines on the London market holds that he was the Jonah. "Nothing with which I was associated could reasonably be expected to float" he says bitterly.—"Melbourne Leader," June 25.

AFRIDIS IN KABUL.

ONE bad effect of the presence of Afridi refugees in Kabul, the men who refused to make terms with the British authorities after the rising of 1897, is that intrigues with the tribal headmen are always on foot. The Amir apparently tolerates this, and he always receives any deputation sent by the Zakka Khel or other discontented section. Khwas Khan, once associated with Wali Mahomed in the old Khyber arrangements, is the prime mover in all the mischief that is made, and there are fanatical mullahs always willing to help him. The more responsible "maliks" among the Afridis, keeps aloof and have evidently no desire to assist in the spread of Afghan influence in their hills, but the spirit of unrest is kept alive in spite of their attitude. The Afridis as a body are quite aware that the Amir has no claim to their allegiance for Abdur Rahman brusquely rejected their overtures when they appealed to him for help in 1897. It is therefore matter for regret that Habibulla does not follow the line laid down by his father and stamp out the intrigues which have their origin in Kabul. He has only to deport Khwas and his followers to Afghan Turkistan to put an end to the existing state of things. His Highness is so lenient in his policy regarding the Afridi refugees that they are encouraged to plot in his capital, though they are discredited in their own country.—"Pioneer"

LORD and Lady Curzon was to arrive at the Hotel Burlington, at Dover, on the evening of July 1 for his installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports Lady Curzon did not intend to attend the function. The town was decorating for the ceremonial.

IN the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Palace, on June 29, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston was baptised, and her Majesty the Queen stood sponsor, the other godmother being the Countess Cowper. The godfathers were the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick. The child received the names of Alexandra Naldera. After the ceremony her Majesty was conducted to the vestry, where she signed the register and also presented the child with a piece of jewellery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW COTTON CROP.

American and West Indian Finance.

THE SCARCITY OF LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, JULY 1

Beyond question the American cotton crop is in a distinctly promising condition, and unless something unfavourable intervenes the next yield should be much the largest on record. This will end the nightmare—for it has been nothing less—which has existed in the trade of a long period. It will restore the price equilibrium, increase consumption stimulate production on a reasonably profitable basis, and so, in word, bring about an entirely different state of things from that which now exists in this country and Europe. The bulk of speculators here are bearish, and the sharp rallies which occur from time to time are due more to overselling than to anything else. Certainly there is nothing in the crop news to warrant buying for long account, Spinners continue to hold aloof as, predictions are plentiful of a 12,000,000-bale crop if not more, and a much lower level of prices later on. Over large tracts of the cotton belt the crop conditions are almost perfect. Bears look for a July Government report showing an improvement over the June report of 5 to 8 per cent, or, say a condition of 88 per cent, against 78 a year ago, 84·7 in 1902. 81·1 in 1901, 75·8 in 1900, 87·8 in 1899, and 92·5 in 1898, the highest July condition in the last five years. That would mean on the present acreage an indication of at least 12,000,000 bales supposing no accidents arise later on. The crop is beginning to be regarded as a rather early one.

Much less importance is attached now than in former years to the date of receipt of the first bales of new-crop American cotton. The change is amply justified by a comment of the New York "Commercial Chronicle" upon the "first bales" of this year's growth. These were two, received at Brownsville, texas, on June 11, and were grown on a plantation eight miles from that town. The cotton was, however, not of this year's sowing. It was grown from last year's plants which had survived through the winter owing to the mildness of the season in Southern Texas and the absence of frost. They consequently bloomed again early this spring, and yielded very good cotton. "This accounts," says the "Chronicle," "for these extremely early new bales." Last year the earliest arrival was at Galveston on July 18, and in 1902 at Houston on July 1.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in their cotton letter of june 21 say:—"Liquidation sharp and severe, has been the order of the day for the week past, and the vanishing of the premium marks the adandonment of the speculative position by many of the smaller holders. There is still a timidity in short selling, though the premium still tempts, and the prospect of early receipts is reassuring to consumers, who seem content to await the arrival of new cotton, the dulness, of general business enabling them to do this with complacency. This timidity is the fear of the bogey of manipulation. The fag end of the crop may be the sport of the speculators, provided there should be a demand from shorts who have overstayed. The consumer appears willing to wait," Messrs. Hubbard consider that "probabilities would point to an excess of zeal in an oversold condition which would make a sharp reaction." We have not yet had this sharp reaction, and it is suggested that the Government report of July 5 may give the average condition as high as 90. Perhaps, however, this probability is all ready discounted.

In their financial circular dated June 18 at New York Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. note a strength of undertone that promises well for the future, in the absence of any disturbing accidents:—"The chief source of strength at present is a satisfactory monetary situation, funds being plentiful enough to avoid any anxiety concerning crop demands when they begin. The next reason for hopefulness is the crop outlook, which is satisfactory, as a whole, in spite of backwardness. Reports of business reaction are frequent, and are unfortunately confirmed by current reports of railroad earnings and other evidences of contraction; but Wall-street turns a comparatively deaf ear to such argument, and replies that all such conditions were discounted long ago by the shrinkage in security values, and that the time is now ripe for anticapating better things." The absorption of recent bond issues has shown an unexpected buying power in reserve, though general business, handicapped by high prices and high costs of production, is not improved. Various readjustments are needed through the fall in pig-iron, the delays caused by 'the excessive demands of labour, and the decline in cotton values. Good crops may, however, be hopefully anticipated as a chief factor in improved conditions. An unsatifactory feature is noted in a decrease of dols. 15,000,000 in May exports, the chief items being dols. 8,000,000 in wheat and dols. 3,000,000 in cotton, "Gold shipments appear to have ceased for the present, Europe having satisfied its immediate wants."

The West Indian Republic of Hayti is at present going through one of its periodical financial crises About the end of April the Minister of Finance informed the Chambers that it was absolutely necessary to raise for army and other purposes the sum of 1 1-2 million dollars, As the credit of the Republic is at zero in the European market a loan could not be entertained, so the Minister in question proposed an issue of paper money to the amount required. This proposal was passed by the Chambers, and it had the immediate effect of paralysing all branches of trade and running up the gold premium to nearly 400 per cent. To aggravate the situation, the Custom authorities insisted that the payments for goods cleared should be made half in gold and half in paper. The importing merchant who are all foreigners, mostly of German and English firms, promptly retaliated by wiring their agents abroad to delay shipments, and they themselves refused to take any goods out of bond. The result was that at Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, the two principal ports of the island, the Customs receipt were nil, only about 100 packages having been taken from the Custom-house of the former port since the new decree was inaugurated. It is now stated that the Minister of Finance proposes to withdraw half of the issue of paper currency, and to submit a scheme to increase the import duties on manufactured goods 20 per cent. This is looked upon as a more favourable way out of the difficulty, and the result of the proposal is seen in a substantial reduction in the rate of exchange. This new fiscal arrangement will in all probability come into operation on Agust 1, or at latest in the following month. The most remarkable phase in the present state of affairs is that the island was never in a more prosperous condition. For the last two years the crops of coffee, tobacco, and various articles of produce have been excellent and the prices have been correspondingly good. Cotton, which can be grown equal to the best South Sea Island and Cuban staple, is being extensively planted, and if under any other Government would be an important factor in the cotton-growing world, for the country people are not by any means the idle and thriftless people that the Haytian is supposed to be.

The great scarcity of Baltic linseed oil existing at the present time, and accentuating as the years pass, is a cause of considerable annoyance and loss to manufacturers of high-class varnishes and the best kinds of waterproof sheeting. There seems to be little probability of any great increase in the production of Baltic linseed oil if there had been, the large margin in price as compared with that to be obtained for oil of Indian or Argentine production would have already stimulated growers to action, for this margin has now been excessive during more than ten years. Relief therefore must come from the adaptation of some other seed to the production of an oil of the quality associated hitherto with the word Baltic. It would seem, on the face of it, that this ought not to be impossible, nor indeed very difficult, and yet nothing has been done or, so far as we know, attempted in this direction. Attempts have no doubt been made so to deal with oil from Calcutta and Argentine seed as to approximate its qualities to those of Baltic, but farmers have nowhere tried seriously to produce a seed equal to the Baltic seed. One important characteristic of the Baltic seed is its purity, or almost absolute freedom from extraneous seeds, especially of the commoner cruciferæ and surely this freedom could be obtained in any district by the exercise of sufficient care. Whether the seed from the Argentine or from India could be grown to equal the essential characteristics of Baltic is another question, but one cannot help thinking that this is not an insoluble problem.

The general tendency of iron and metals during the month just elapsed has been towards slightly lower prices. The difference is not very great so far as prices are concerned, but in respect of future prospects the whole trade has suffered considerably and pessimistic views have certainly gained in strength. With regard to crude iron, the market for Cleveland pig in Glasgow shows a fall of 10d, per ton, or about 2¼ per cent. During the whole month the fluctuations have been extremely small, and speculative business has been correspondingly restricted. All the movements are comprised within the 10d. per ton alluded to, and the gains of brokers and jobbers must have been meagre indeed. In hematite and Scotch pig iron there has been practically no speculative business, the London settlement price for hematite having remained unchanged at 52s. 9d. per ton for nearly the whole month. It is to be noticed however that in those classes of pig iron wherein there is little or no speculation there are some larger losses of value. Thus Lincolnshire forge pig stood at 46s. 6d. at the end of May and is now purchasable at 44s. to 44s. 6d, Again in No. 1 Scotch pig "Coltness" has dropped 2s. per ton on the month and "Eglinton" 1s.

The technical dispute about the relative poisoning values of white zinc and white lead proceeds merrily in the columns of journals devoted to the paint trade. The action of France is legally discountenancing the use of white lead as a basis for paint seems likely to be imitated in other countries, and, naturally, the manufacturers of that pigment are more or less alarmed. To the oldfashioned painter the idea that it is possible to supersede white lead seems grotesque. Innumerable efforts have been made in the direction, with infinitesimal results. And, indeed, the dangers of white lead, so far as the paint, trade is itself concerned, have been ludicrously exaggerated. It is true that the manufacture of carbonate of lead is attended with some danger to certain classes of operators, but this is because they come into contact with the carbonate in its dry condition. So soon as the white lead is mixed with oil—in which form it usually reaches the painter—the dangers connected with it are so minimised as to be almost non-existent. A short time ago there was an inquest upon a painter who was said to have died from white-lead poisoning, and no doubt this incident will be used to assist the campaign in favour of non-poisonous white pigments; but it turned out that this man was in the habit of putting his brush into his mouth, and obstinately laughed at the warnings of persons with superior knowledge. It need scarcely be said that white lead cannot be eaten with impunity. Neither can white zinc, or lithopone, or Charlton white, or any of the other ordinary pigments. White lead ground in oil still holds its position as the most satisfactory basis for paints, and, notwithstanding all that has been said, it is practically safe in all ordinary circumstances. Stringent rules for conducting its manufacture are undoubtedly necessary, but these being attended to, there is little else to require special legislation.

M. Julliard-Hartmann, president of the Syndicate of Cotton Manufacturers of the Vosges, has given some interesting evidence before the French Textile Commission. He stated, in the first instance, that the recent Conference at Zurich showed that out of all the nine cotton manufacturing countries there represented France had suffered most owing to the cotton crisis. On behalf of the manufacturers he protested strongly against any uniform application of the ten-hour law to all the cotton mills of France. He stated that the manufacturers had no objection to the shortening of the hours of labour; he was convinced that the shorter working day would be beneficial to all concerned, but he holds France is not in a position to lead the way, as her cotton manufacturers cannot afford to be rigorouly bound down to sixty hours a week whilst their competitors are under no such restriction. He is anxious, however, to see a universal ten-hour law passed by the Parliaments of all the countries represented at the Zurich Conference, but does not think that such a reform is likely to be carried through. He has taken the opinion of German and Italian manufacturers, and has found them strenuously opposed to any further interference with the hours of labour on the part of their respective Governments. He volunteered the information that some of the manufacturers in the remote districts of the Vosges habitually ignored the factory laws, and he impressed upon the Commission the necessity of rigorous factory inspection.

Patent law reform is evidently making more rapid progress in Canada than in the mother country. By an amending Act recently passed, a patented invention must be "worked" within the Dominion before the expiry of two years from the date of the patent, otherwise the grant is null and void. This provision, for which reformers at home have been vainly labouring for the last ten years, is in strict accordance with the first Patent Act, the statute of James for the abolition of monopolies. Its purpose was declared to be the encouragement of the introduction of new manufactures "into this realm." The statue still exists, and the declaration is a guiding principle in the law courts to this day. Unfortunately there is no specific provision for ensuring the actual application of the invention in the United Kingdom, although the last amendment goes to some extent in this direction. The new Canadian Act stipulates, as is fitting in a new country, that whenever it may be difficult or impossible to work the invention in Canada the Commissioner of Patents has power, under section 7, to defer the forfeiture until application has been made for purchase of the patent right from the patentee. If the latter refuses or delays to manufacture or to sell the patent right the Commissioner may himself grant a license to work the invention.

The boll-weevil has, perhaps, become something of a bore, but it seems worth while to note a curious disparity in the estimates of damage done by it. The Census Office of the United States, relying no doubt on the returns of its agents, who were instructed to make careful inquiries on the subject, in its report on the crop of 1903 estimates the loss due to the weevil at dols 49,272,989. On the other hand, the estimate of the Bureau of Entomology is only dols 15,000,000, a striking illustration, if one were needed, of the extreme looseness and inaccuracy of the reports from which the Government have to frame their estimates. It is held by the entomologists that in various counties of Texas the boll-worm did as much damage as the boll-weevil. It may be suggested that as they are both working on the same side it is not necessary for the outsider to distinguish clearly between them. The remarkable point is, however, that the insect-infested State of Texas maintained its yield better than most of the others. Doubtless the boll-weevil will be trotted out again, and it is unquestionably a serious pest, but it seems that its depredations in the past have been exaggerated.

MESSRS. Methuen are preparing a series of little books containing examples in photogravure of the best work of the great painters. Each volume will be pott 8vo, and will contain 2 plates, together with a short chronological outline of the life and work of the master to whom the book is devoted. It is obvious that these little books will be both attractive and useful, and they will be published in cloth at 2s. 6d. net. The first three volumes give examples of the work of George Rowney, Reynolds and Hoppner.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

CORPORATION AND THE TRUST.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim at the last meeting for the recording of excerpts from the proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees held on the 7th 21st and 28th June last.

Khan Bahadur M. C, Murzban in continuing the debate said the Corporation was not directly concerned with the two subjects referred to by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in his speech on the previous occasion. The "lax practice" of the Trustees and the insufficient accommodation in their new offices were the subjects related to the Trustees themselves and it would be advisable for the Corporation to leave them out. It was stated by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola that the Corporation passed one resolution on a particular occasion and another resolution on the same subject on another occasion. He (the speaker) had had opportunities and occasions to search the proceedings of the Corporation and to attend meetings of the committees of the Corporation appointed to report on the Improvement schemes and he found out that there was no such thing as the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim alleged. In his opinion the Corporation had all along adopted a consistent attitude. Another question raised by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim was what the Corporation wanted their representatives on the Board of the Trust to do. He (Mr. Murzban) was surprised at such a question having been raised by Mr. Ibrahim, for the Corporation had in a resolution clearly and distinctly laid down the line of action which the Improvement Trust should take. The Corporation had asked the Trust from time to time to complete a comprehensive sanitary survey of the whole city and then to prepare schemes for different parts with a view to see if one Improvement scheme fitted in another, Another charge laid by Mr. Ibrahim against the Corporation was that the Corporation declined to consider the scheme to provide accommodation for the poor of the city and for those who had been unhoused by the Trust's operations. He (Mr. Murzban) was of opinion that the Corporation was perfectly justified in declining to consider the proposal. The Improvement Trust had sanctioned certain schemes for the improvement of Matunga, but up to this time that body had done nothing regarding it. A short time ago Government charged the Municipality with having allowed houses to be built in a higgledy, piggledy manner at Matunga. The Municipality had done everything that the Act empowered them to do. But the Trust now had a very good opportunity to improve that suburb. But they had on the contrary allowed houses after houses to be erected. which would have to be demolished when the scheme came into operation. In conclusion he asked the Trust to proceed with the work as soon as the a scheme was sanctioned.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said the spirit in which Mr. Wacha's resolution was received at the Board of the Trust was highly commendable, It was not desirable that certain papers should be withheld from the Board for a period of seven months, but at the same time he considered the wording of Mr. Wacha's resolution to be objectionable. The resolution when read between the lines meant that the Chairman of the Board intentionally kept back such important correspondence from the Trustees. He was not therefore surprised at the resolution not having been seconded. The charge of lax practise was unjustifiable.

Dr. Jehangir, J. Cursetjee said the work done by the Trust did not commend itself to the Corporation. It was unconscionably long time to take seven months to make a minute on correspondence of such an important character.

Mr. Jamsetjee A Wadia did not think that the Corporation was treating the Improvement Trust fairly. As far as he was able to judge, he always found that the Corporation has always very ready and willing to give a thrashing to the poor Trust. In fact instead of assisting the Trust, as it was their duty to do, with sound advice, they gave them plenty of negative criticism, Whatever might be the shortcomings on the part of the Trust, the Corporation were to a certain extent responsible for them. They had a right to select four members good and true, and they invariably found it that whereas three of these members generally agreed with the other eleven members of the Trust, there was Mr. Wacha, who was alone on the other side. It might be that Mr. Wacha was right or that the majority of thirteen members was right, but the fact that every time the measures proposed to be adopted by the Trust were brought before the Corporation, there was discredit thrown upon the Trust and it was no wonder that they found it difficult to get on with their work particularly when there had been a great deal of prejudice created in the public mind by the sayings and doings of the Corporation. Anything that was said at the Board of the Corporation was taken for gospel truth which generally drew ill-informed criticism. The Corporation selected four representatives and if they had no confidence in them they must have the courage of their convictions to say that these representatives were wrong and that they did not approve of their action. But instead of doing that they were haggling over things done by them which was not the proper course to adopt. He did not blame Mr, Wacha for bringing forward the motion in question and for complaining about the seven months delay on the part of the chairman of the Trust in submitting the correspondence to the Board. Supposing the letter had been placed before the Trust by the chairman within twenty-four hours of its receipt, the Board would have been never the wiser until the correspondence had been minuted upon. If they thought that Mr. Rebsch had taken a longer time in minuting upon the letter than he ought to have done all that they could say was that it was an error of judgment on his part, and nobody who knew Mr. Rebsch, as a most conscientious officer. would for one moment imagine that the matter had been wilfully neglected. He (the speaker) was not at all surprised at a majority of the Trustees not supporting Mr. Wacha, whose object was well served by the subject being ventilated at the meeting of the Board, without its being proceeded so far as to be voted upon. It was again a solitary instance of its kind which had been magnified into a "lax practice." It was said that the Corporation was ready to assist the Trust, but they saw the other day how the No. 2 scheme was sent back to the Trust, and that was not the spirit in which they ought to treat that body, It was again stated that the Corporation's recommendations were set aside by the Government as well as the Trust, but the two bodies sometimes exercised a wise discretion when they did not carry out such recommendations. The Corporation probably remembered the matter of the Colaba Reclamation in which he (Mr. Wadia) voted with the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta with whom he agreed at the time. The recommendation of the Corporation was that the reclamation should not be taken in hand, but the Improvement Trust, supported as they were by the Government, carried it through. He now found that whereas the Government and the Improvement Trust were right, he was in the wrong. If that scheme had not been carried out, they would not have had a fine expanse of reclaimed ground as they now had. He was led to vote at the time against the scheme for which he had ever since been regretting. If they gave their cordial and sympathetic support to the Trust. that body would get on much better than at present. The Trust was a new body created by the Government, and as the Trustees had to deal with subjects with which they were not quite familiar, errors of judgment must occur and what was most desirable was that the Corporation should, instead of a negative, offer positive criticism. He did not think that the way in which they were getting on in any way enhanced the reputation of either the Trust or the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he did not like to give a silent vote lest it might be misconstrued. It was to be regretted that there should be angry and hot discussion of a subject, which required a calm and dispassionate consideration. There appeared to be good deal of party spirit imported into the discussion of the question. He wished every member of the Corporation considered the subject in the amicable spirit in which it was discussed by Mr. Wadia, without any recrimination. The Corporation left no opportunity to pass without chastising the Trust. It could not be denied that the Trust being a new body might have committed some errors in respect of the formulation of the various schemes—schemes which had been admitted even by the chairman of the Trust to be ambitious; but in justice to that body it might be said that it was incumbent upon the Corporation to have laid down a clear and definite policy of their own, and to have sent in their protests to Government as soon as the one scheme after another was undertaken by the Trust. He must, however, give credit to Sir P. M. Mehta for the way in which. all along he had been advocating a sanitary survey of the city. It was said that the Chairman took seven months to write his minute and that there had been a laxity of practice in regard to correspondence received. But in justice to the chairman it might be said that he (the chairman) distinctly stated in his minute that he regretted that he found it impossible to deal with that important matter at an earlier date. The minute containing that important statement had been in circulation among members for about ten or twelve days, and it was to be regretted that a member should come forward and give a notice of motion which was tantamount to a vote of censure on an absent officer in respect of that minute. A demand had been made in the motion that all communications of the Trust, which came to several thousands every month, should be placed before the Board, and as that motion was not modified in the way suggested by him (the speaker) he did not support it. In conclusion he appealed to the Corporation to work hand in hand with the Trust in a spirit of cordiality and sympathy, and he had not the least doubt in his mind that it would prove beneficial to both those bodies.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said if Government had not framed the Act. in the form in which it now existed all these difficulties would not have arisen. The Trustees had deliberately not given effect to the various suggestions made by the Corporation from time to time. It was impossible for the Corporation to lay down one line for the whole work of the Trust, but whenever any question was brought before them they had discussed it and laid down a particular line for it. Referring to Mr. Wacha's proposition at the Board, Mr. Kazi said there was no justification for withholding the correspondence for seven months,

Dr. Dinshaw Master very much regretted that members themselves should have declared publicly that the Corporation was adopting a hostile attitude towards the Trust. He denied that charge in toto.

Dr. Sukhia thought the action of the Corporation was quite inconsistent. He said although their four representatives at the Trust Board had failed to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, they had been re-elected from time to time and returned to the Board.

Mr, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim in replying on the debate said though the method was wrong he did not think that their representatives sould be blamed for not supporting Mr. Wacha's proposition.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried,

LOVE-GROVE PUMPING STATION.

Dr. A.G. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be requested to be so good as to obtain and place before the Corporation a report from the Executive Engineer on the present condition of the Love Grove Pumping Station.

The resolution was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. B. R. HEBLIKAR, first class Magistrate of Kaira, in December last, convicted Purshotam Manishanker Pandit of offences under sections 13 and 15 of the Press Act 25 of 1867, and fined him Rs. 53 per each offence or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment for each offence. Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, dismissed his appeal in February last. An application for, revision was heard at the High Court, on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he kept a press at Anand without making any declaration as required by law, and also printed and published a newspaper called the "Vishwa Darsan" without a declaration as required by section 5 of the Press Act. The accused had been separately charged for these two offences, and was tried at one trial. The case for the prosecution was that, in March 1903, the accused left Kaira after he received notice of evacuation on account of plague, and went to live at Anand. He first hired a house for himself and his press. After some time he removed to another house. He affixed a sign-board on his house containing the press. In both the houses successively he was seen to work the press and to print and publish the newspaper called the "Vishwa Darsan." He stayed there for about two months and then returned to Kaira with his press. The prosecution produced sixteen witnesses. The complainant had lodged a complaint under the orders of the Collector. The case was first heard by Mr. Waterfield, first class Magistrate, and on his going on leave, it came to Mr. Heblikar. Upon the evidence, the latter said there did not remain the slightest doubt about the accused having kept a press at Anand. He took his press there, affixed a sign-board on his house, did printing there. He caused advertisements about his press to be distributed in the bazar at Anand. As regarded the second charge, the direct connection of the accused as the owner and publisher of the paper was proved by letters in his handwriting. The head clerk of the Collector's office proved the despatch of the newspaper from Anand in the handwriting of the accused. The pleader for the defence argued that there was no complaint about the accused having printed and published a newspaper. Mr. Heblikar said this was true, but the evidence that came forth inseparably shewed that the accused committed the other offence too and so he was charged by Mr. Waterfield with the second offence. There was, Mr. Heblikar said, nothing irregular or illegal in this. The pleader for the defence further argued that after having made a declaration at Kaira, it was not necessary for the accused to make another declaration at Anand. The pleader for the prosecution met this argument by referring to the note at the foot of section 4, and said that the argument for the defence would amount to exemption from declaration in any place in British India if it was once made anywhere in British India. This was evidently untenable, as the note about the declaration required the precise place to be mentioned in it. The Post Master's evidence proved that, since the death of his father, the accused had made several attempts to show that some one else was responsible for the contents of the newspaper. He tried to palm off one Sadashiv as the editor, and Jivanlal as the manager of the paper. Neither had been produced, and this made the accused liable for false personation, The whole evidence, said the Magistrate, served not only to prove the two charges preferred against the accused, but also to show that he committed forgery, perjury, false declaration, and false personation with the evident intention to publish libels. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

There was a delay of thirty days in appealing to the High Court. The Court did not excuse the delay; and the conviction and sentence therefore were confirmed.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"THE stomach," says Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and pitiable about the position of the stomach in the human body. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both, up to the bag's elastic capacity, and, if he wants to, he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist, it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law, it just takes what comes, and abides its time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged stomach turns against its owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, off hand, that the owner really "intended" to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortluda, of Dan Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on April 4th, 1904, this very year, remember, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings; of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyranized over him, how it affected his kidneys, and how he was finally cured. He says:—"For eleven years I suffered from kidney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

"I always had a great deal of trouble in passing anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite. At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when it did arrive there was no relief. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any person quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. Vortluda."

That is the news from Burghersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Main Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's remedies describing his own case. He, too, was a slave to the outraged stomach. He says:—"For three years I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything. Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak and I was surprised at the change it effected in my condition, On rising in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies, but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup and I decided to give it a trial. After the first bottle the dizziness and bilious feeling left me and I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured.

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup which soothes the stomach and transforms it once more into a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave,

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

"BETHINK YOURSELVES!"

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CHAPTER IX.

But "How are we to act now immediately among ourselves in Russia, at this moment, when our foes have already attacked us, are killing our people, and threatening us, what should be the action," I shall be asked, "of a Russian soldier, officer, general, Tsar, private individual? Are we, forsooth, to allow our enemies to ruin our possessions, to seize the productions of our labours to carry away prisoners, or kill our men? What are we to do now that this thing has begun?" . . .

There can be no other answer than this whatever be my circumstances, whether the war be commenced or not, whether thousands of Russians or Japanese be killed, whether not only Port Arthur be taken, but St. Petersburg and Moscow—I cannot act otherwise than as God demands of me, and that therefore I as a man can neither directly, nor indirectly, neither by directing, nor by helping, nor by inciting to it participate in war; I cannot, I do not wish to and I will not. What will happen immediately or soon from my ceasing to do that which is contrary to the will of God, I do not and cannot know, but I believe that from the fulfilment of the will of God there can follow nothing but that which is good for me and for all men.

You speak with horror about what might happen if we Russians at this moment ceased to fight, and surrendered to the Japanese what they desire from us. . . A factory workman goes to his factory and in it accomplishes the work which is allotted him without considering what will be the consequences of his labour. In the same way a soldier acts, carrying out the will of his commanders. So acts a religious man in fulfilling the work prescribed to him by God, without arguing as to what precisely will come of that work. Therefore for a religious man there is no question as to whether many or few men act as he does or of what may happen to him if he does what which he should do. He knows that besides life and death nothing can happen and that life and death are in the hands of God whom he obeys.

CHAPTER X.

"But how about the enemies that attack us?"

"Love your enemies and ye will have none," is said in the teaching of the Twelve Apostles. This answer is not merely words as those may imagine who are accustomed to think that the recommendation of love to one's enemies is something hyperbolical and signifies not that which is expressed but something else. This answer is the indication of a very clear and definite activity and of its consequences.

To love ones enemies—the Japanese the Chinese, those yellow peoples towards whom benighted men are now endeavouring to excite our hatred—to love them means not to kill them for the purpose of having the right of poisoning them with opium as did the English; not to kill them in order to seize their land as was done by the French, the Russians, and the Germans, not to bury them alive in punishment for injuring. roads, not to tie them together by their hair, nor to drown them in their river Amur as did the Russians.

"A disciple is not above his master. . . . It is enough for a disciple that he be as his master."

To love the yellow people, whom we call our foes, means, not to teach them under the name of Christianity absurd superstitions about the fall of man, redemption, resurrection, &c., not to teach them the art of deceiving and killing others, but to teach them justice, unselfishness, compassion, love—and that not by words, but by the example of our own good life.

And what have we been doing to them, and are still doing?

If we did indeed love our enemies, if even now we began to love our enemies the Japanese, we would have no enemy.

Therefore however strange it may appear to those occupied with military plans, preparations, diplomatic considerations, administrative, financial, economical measures, revolutionary, socialistic propaganda, and various unnecessary sciences, by which they think to save mankind from its calamities, the deliverance of man, not only from the calamities of war, but also from all the calamities which men inflict upon themselves, will take place not through emperors or kings instituting peace alliances, not through those who would dethrone emperors, kings, or restrain them by constitutions or substitute republics for monarchies, not by peace conferences, not by the realization of socialistic programmes, not by victories or defeats on land or sea, not by libraries or Universities, nor by those futile mental exercises which are now called science; but only by there being more and more of those simple men who, like the Dukhobors, Drojjin Olkhovik in Russia, the Nazarenes in Austria, Condatier in France, Tervey in Holland, and others, having placed as their object, not external alterations of life, but the closest fulfilment in themselves of the will of Him who has sent them into life, will direct all their powers to this realization. Only such people realizing the Kingdom of God in themselves, in their souls, will establish, without directly aiming at this purpose, that external Kingdom of God which every human soul is longing for. . .

The evil from which the men of the Christian world suffer is that they have temporarily lost religion.

Some people, having come to see the discord between the existing religion and the degree of mental and scientific development attained by humanity at the present time, have decided that in general no religion whatever is necessary. They live without religion and preach the uselessness of any religion of whatever kind. Others holding to that distorted form of the Christian religion which is now preached likewise live without religion, professing empty external forms, which cannot serve as guidance for men.

Yet a religion which answers to the demands of our time does exist and is known to all men, and in a latent state lives in the hearts of men of the Christian world. Therefore that this religion should become evident to and binding upon all men it is only necessary that educated men—the leaders of the masses—should understand that religion is necessary to man, that without religion men cannot live a good life, and that what they call science cannot replace religion; and that those in power and who support the old empty forms of religion should understand that what they support and preach under the form of religion is not only not religion but is the chief obstacle to men's appropriating the true religion which they already know, and which can alone deliver them from their calamities. So that the only certain means of man's salvation consists merely in ceasing to do that which hinders men from assimilating the true religion which already lives in their consciousness.

CHAPTER XI.

I had finished this article when news came of the destruction of 600 innocent lives opposite Port Arthur:

In 1830 during the Polish war, the adjutant Vilijinsky sent to St. Petersburg by Klopitsky, in a conversation held in French with Dibitch, in answer to the latter's demand that the Russian troops should enter Poland, said to him:—

"Monsieur le Marechal, I think that in that case it will be quite impossible for the Polish nation to accept this manifesto . . . .

"Believe me, the Emperor will make no further concessions.

"Then I foresee that, unhappily, there will be war, that much blood will be shed, there will be many unfortunate victims,"

"Do not think so; at most there will be 10,000 who will perish on both sides, and that is all," said Dibitch in his German accent, quite confident that he, together with another man as cruel and foreign to Russian and Polish life as he was himself—Nicholas I.—had the right to condemn or not to condemn to death ten or a hundred thousand Russians and Poles.

In order not to let the Japanese into Manchuria and to expel them from Korea, not 10,000 but fifty and more thousands will, according to all probability, be necessary. I do not know whether Nicholas II. and Kuropatkin say like Dibitch in so many words that not more than 50,000 lives will be necessary for this on the Russian side alone, only and only that; but they think it, they cannot but think it, because the work they are doing speaks for itself; that ceaseless stream of unfortunate deluded Russian peasants now being transported by thousands to the Far East—these are those same—not more than 50,000 live Russian men whom Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed and who will be killed in support of those stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination which were accomplished in China and Korea by immoral ambitious men now sitting peacefully in their palaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the slaughter of these 50,000 unfortunate defrauded Russian working men guilty of nothing and gaining nothing by their sufferings and death. For other people's land to which the Russians have no right, which has been criminally seized from its legitimate owners and which in reality is not even necessary to the Russians—and also for certain dark dealings by speculators who in Korea wished to gain money out of other people's forests—many millions of money are spent—i. e., a great part of the labour of the whole of the Russian people, while the future generations of this people are bound by debts, its best workmen are withdrawn from labour and scores of thousands of its sons are mercilessly doomed to death. And the destruction of these unfortunate men is already begun. More than this the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so negligently, all is so unexpected, so unprepared, that, as one paper admits Russia's chief chance of success lies in the fact that it possesses inexhaustible human material. It is upon this that rely those who send to death scores of thousands of Russian men?

(To be continued.)

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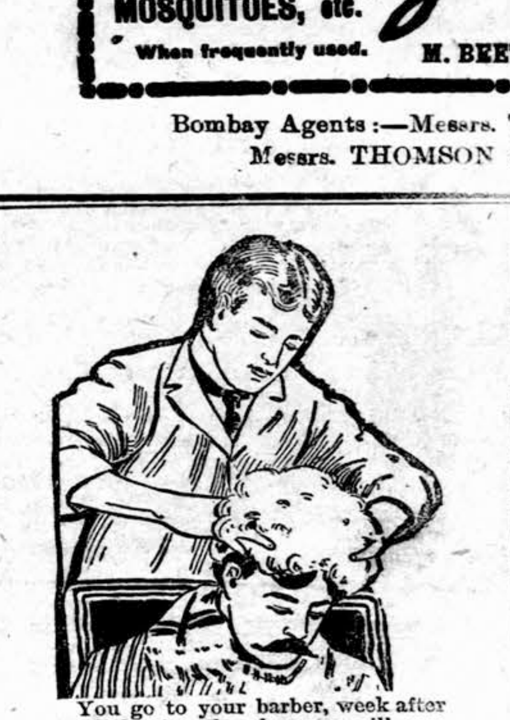

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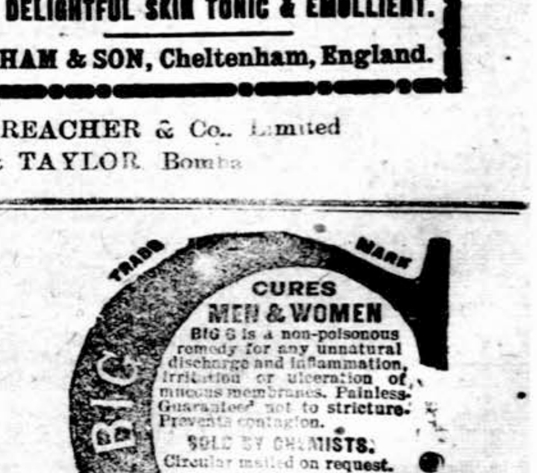

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR J. A. FLEMING, of University College, has invented an apparatus for measuring the wave-length of electric waves like those used in the wireless telegraph. Such waves generated by the spark of a Leyden jar or an induction coil pass through a spiral wire, and are reflected so as to cause "nodes" and "loops" at intervals corresponding to the wave lengths, and by these intervals the wave-lengths can be measured. The "nodes," as in the case of musical tones, are points where the waves, direct and reflected, annual each other; the "loops" are places where they reinforce each other, as in the "beats" of music. A vacuum tube near a loop is observed to glow, and thus reveals it. Near a node on the contrary, the tube remains dark. The device should be useful in wireless telegraphy.

Professor Adams found that light falling on selenium develops electricity in it, and the fact has been utilised by M. Berthier in a new device called an actino-electric transformer, by which the energy of sunlight is converted either into an alternating or a direct current of electricity. His experimental apparatus, which may yet become the source of practicable appliances, are described and illustrated by M. Guarini in the "Scientific American."

Dr. Walther Thorner, of the Royal Charite, Berlin, has invented a new apparatus for photographing the background of the eye which is expected to be useful in eye diseases.

The "Stereodrome" of MM. Gaumont et Cie, Paris, is a stereoscope with a magazine of pictures very easily brought under the eye, and it is also suitable for projecting the pictures on a screen.

M. Dumeny, from a study of walking or marching or chrono-photography, concludes that in order to march well no muscular movement not contributing to progress should be made. For long marches arhythm or cadence of step should be chosen suitable to the person, who should also know how to breathe well. The vertical oscillations and variations of speed are two causes of loss of work or energy in walking which ought to be reduced to a minimum. It is better to incline the body slightly forward than backward, and to reduce the shock of planting the foot to a minimum.

Many soldiers fall out, according to Dumeny, because they cannot get rid of the excess of heat developed in marching, but if they knew better how to manage themselves this would not happen. They should not wipe away the perspiration so much but leave it to refresh them, and they should not drink cold beverages in this heated state. Soldiers ought to be scientifically taught to march, because nervous and fatigued men arriving on the battlefield are not in good condition to fight, he does not believe in straightening or stiffening the leg when the foot is planted as a good many civilians, if not soldiers, appear to do. He says the knee should be slightly bent when the foot is planted.

Mr. Bergen Davis, of the Phoenix Physical Laboratory, Columbia University, U.S., in a paper to "Science" draws attention to a mathematical relation between gravitation and other suggesting that matter is electrical in its constitution, and that the force of gravitation is the same in kind, if not in degree, with electrical force, and that they both act in a common medium.

Professor Charpentier, having shown that the nervous system emits N rays, MM. Mercanton and Radzikowski have tried whether N rays could excite or modify the nerves, but in using the sciatic nerve of the frog they have not found any action of the kind. Somebody ought to try whether hypnotism has any effect on the emission of N rays from the brain or nerves. We know that anæsthetics have.

M. Fourreau has discovered fossil beds at Djoua (the Wadi Obanet) near Timassanine in the Sahara. The fossils belong to the carboniferous and Devonian formation.

Salt water stores up N-rays, but it was believed that fresh water does not, because the rays are not arrested by moist paper. M. Julien Meyer has now made special experiments by approaching a tempered steel file emitting the rays to a mass of pure water, and the finds that the water does store and emit the rays.

M. Millochau, by spectroscopic photographs of the planet Jupiter find in its spectrum absorption bands resembling those of the spectrum of Uranus. One of the bands indicates vapour of water in the atmosphere of Jupiter. In general his results confirm the view of Janssen that the atmospheres of the principal planets of the solar system are on the whole similar to that of the earth.

Professor Borchers, of the Electrometallurgical Institute, Aix-la-Chapelle, has announced a new process of obtaining metallic calcium by the electrolysis of the chloride of calcium in fusion.

Automobile water carts for sprinkling the streets have appeared in Paris. Each carries 1,100 gallons, is driven by steam, and a connection between the water jets and the wheels automatically regulates the output.

A new method of using the same telegraph wire for telegrams and the telephone has been invented by Professor Brune and Signor Turchi, and tried with satisfactory results on the Rome to Venice line. It is based on a way of annulling the effect of the alternating current used in telegraphing upon the receiving telephone, so as to leave the latter free to respond only to the telephone currents.

A Belgian journal states that patents have been taken out for a "telescriptograph" which prints any telephone message as it is received, but the journal gives no particulars as to how it works.

There are about eight thousand acetylene installations in Germany. The gas is now being used not only for lighting but for gas engines. Experiments on the Elbe have shown that it is good for signalling at sea and for lighthouses. An American writer believes that if Japan defeats Russia in the war and holds Corea, it will become one of the best fields for electrical enterprise in the Far East. Japan itself is now a good market for American electrical plant and instruments,

At Tougouri, an oasis of the Sahara, occupied by French troops Commandant Pujat has utilised the great palm of the market-place as a lamppost, by fixing to its side at a proper height an acetylene lamp. The idea is rather ingenious, and might be useful elsewhere,

A powerful search-light has been tried for the purpose of illuminating the active geysers of the Yellowstone National Park in Montana, United States, and the effect is said to be fine. It is expected that such "luminous fountains" will become a new and interesting attraction for visitors to the park.

A ton of tobacco leaf would yield four hundred-weights of ash, which represents valuable mineral constituents withdrawn from the soil which have to be replaced by abundant manuring. On the face of it, says the "Lancet" there would seem to be a fortune in store for that individual who could devise a successful means for the collection of tobacco ash, and it is great pity that so much valuable material should for ever be lost to the soil without any attempt at direct restoration being made.

The "Lancet" says.—The recent magisterial decision on the question What is brandy?—a decision which has our entire concurrence—is evidently having a wholesome effect upon the retail spirit trade. We learn that notices in very big type are being displayed in the bars of certain public-houses in the north of London announcing that 'all spirit sold at this establishment as brandy is of the same superior quality as heretofore, but the percentage of pure grape spirit is not guaranteed.' The value of analysis was discredited by the trade previously to the Islington prosecution case. It is an interesting sequel to the case that they now find that they must protect themselves against the further operations of analysis by disclosing to the purchaser the nature of the so-called brandy in such unmistakeable terms as are contained in the above notice."

OUR readers, more especially those who frequently travel between Bombay and London, will be interested to know of the retirement from sea life of Capt. William A. Wheler, commodore of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and late commander of the Persia, after 40 years' service. At the same time our readers will be glad to know that Capt. Wheler is not entirely severing his connection with the P. and O. Company, as he has been appointed to their agency at Cardiff, which appointment he takes up in September next. Capt. Wheler was formerly a midshipman in the late Indian Navy up to the time of its abolition when he entered the P. and O. Company's service. During the 22 years of his command he has seen a good deal of transport work, especially during the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and the Suakin expedition of 1885-86, for which he received the Queen's Medal and Khedive's Star. He also commanded the hospital ship Coromandel in 1898, which was specially commissioned to take the Special Service Corps to the Ashantee campaign. His last command was the Persia, to which vessel he was appointed in 1900, and on which he has been commodore since December 1901.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.
THE MORAL.
I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
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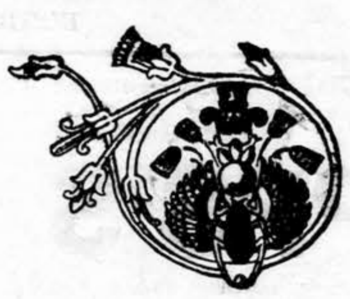

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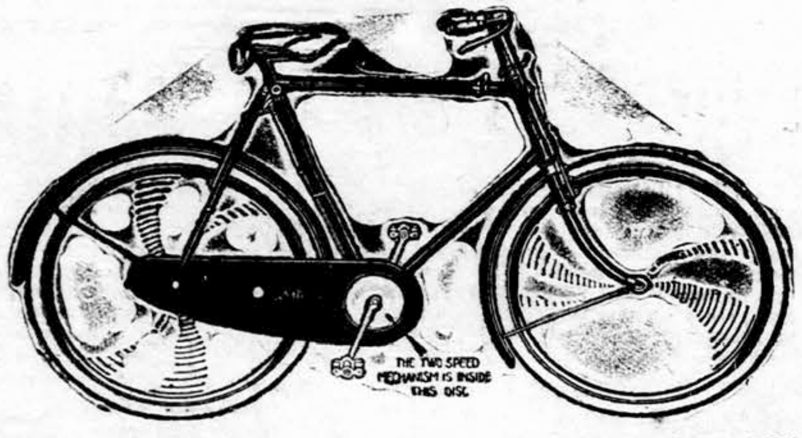
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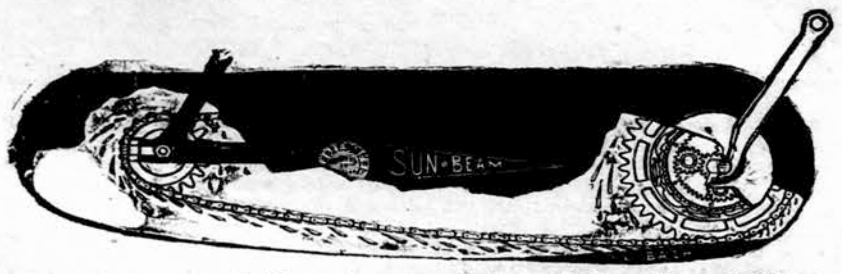

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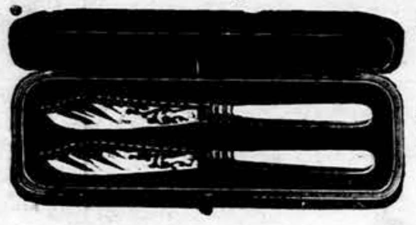

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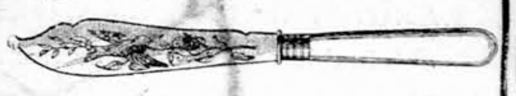

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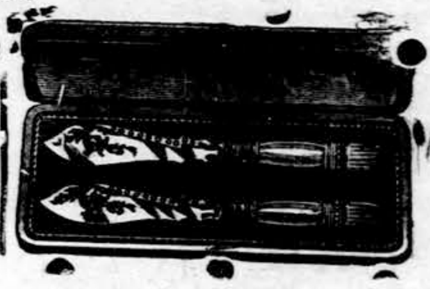

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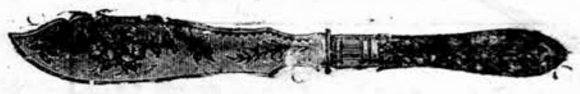

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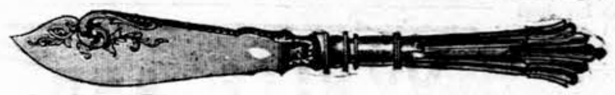

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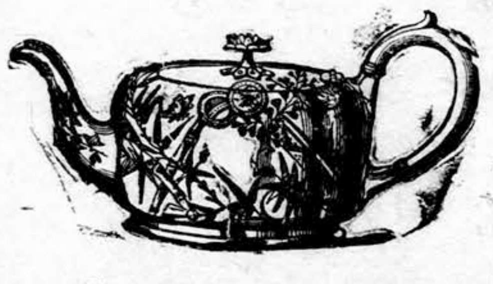

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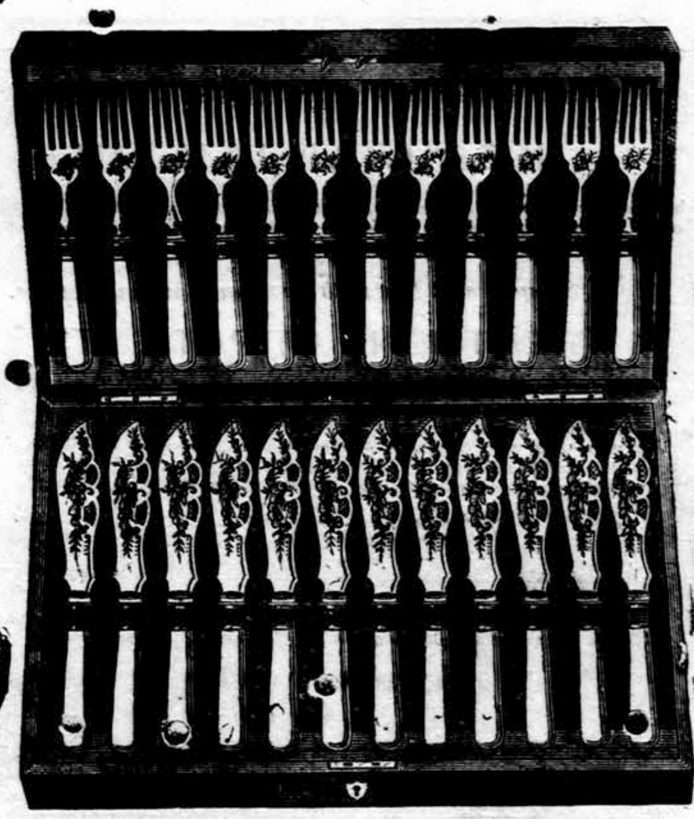

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